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ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.
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OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Minnesota State Reformatory.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS.
1890.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF MANAGERS

—OF—

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Minnesota:

The Managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory herewith submit their Annual Report for 1889.

The first cell wing of the Reformatory with four tiers of cells, one hundred and twenty-eight in number, the kitchen, offices, laundry, chapel, school rooms, hospital, superintendent's residence and administration buildings, have been completed and furnished. Sewerage to the Mississippi, steam heating plant, and sufficient steam power for laundry, pumping, and other present needs, have been provided, together with tool shops and implements for stone quarrying. The buildings, with the exception of superintendent's residence, have been surrounded with a stockade or tight board fence.

It is believed that the cell building, which is absolutely fireproof, is the finest building of the kind in the United States. No expense has been incurred which in the judgment of the board of managers could have been avoided, and many seemingly indispensable necessaries have been omitted from want of funds. The estimates of the superintendent, as usual too small, were materially cut down by the legislature, which, at the same time, directed the removal or transfer of a large number of persons from the state prison during the year. These, with those sentenced directly to the reformatory, amount at present to upwards of one hundred.

For details of expenditures and statistics in regard to inmates, &c., we refer to the very full and complete report of the superintendent herewith submitted.

The inadequacy of the appropriations for completing the buildings has compelled the board, in order to comply with the provisions of law in regard to the early reception of inmates, to draw upon the appropriation for current expenses for furniture, tools, etc., with the result that the appropriation seems now inadequate to provide the

necessary supplies to carry the institution over until another legislature shall convene. The report of the superintendent shows that he relies upon the product of the labor of the inmates to meet this deficiency, in part at least.

A further source of expense arose from the very inferior quality of the cloth which the contractor furnished for the clothing of the inmates—these goods proving worthless and unserviceable, on trial, it became necessary to procure a re-supply.

It was expected that when, last winter, the legislature repealed all laws restricting prison labor, the opposition to it would cease. The disastrous results which had manifested themselves whenever the attempt had been made to maintain prisoners in idleness, and which had been nowhere more conspicuous than in the penitentiary at Stillwater, had caused the board of inspectors of that prison, after a careful investigation of the subject and an extended tour among the prisons of the country, to unanimously recommend the repeal of all restrictive legislation,and the repeal was effected with but slight opposition and with the cordial approval of the board of Corrections and Charities. In regard to the reformatory the most earnest labor champions in the legislature conceded the importance of work as a reformatory measure.

The site of the reformatory was selected at St. Cloud solely in order that the inmates might be profitably and beneficially employed in the quarries. The law under which the reformatory is conducted contemplates remunerative labor by the inmates, and until another legislature meets and repeals these laws, no power exists to change them or to suspend the labor of the convicts. Agitation at this time, appeals to the governor, to the board or the public, must be wholly unavailing.

But notwithstanding these manifest facts are ill judged and ill considered, attempt has been made to create a public sentiment against reformatory labor and to induce the governor to take action, looking to its suppression. Without labor all reformatory work is useless. Disease, insanity and death may be expected instead of reformation.

The young men who are inmates of the reformatory have not lost their citizenship; and we may hope that under reformatory methods a majority of them will, ere long, take their places in society, as good and useful citizens. These laborers have rights as well as the laborers outside of the reformatory, and these rights we are bound to protect. They and their families receive a percentage of their earnings which will constitute a fund, which on their

discharge will aid in supporting them until they procure employment. The managers do not intend that the stone quarried shall be sold at less than the market rates. The apprehended competition of prison labor with free labor, in every state, we believe, has been less than one per cent. This shows the dangers to be more imaginary than real.

The reformatory was, as before stated, located at St. Cloud, with the understanding that these quarries were to be worked by the inmates, hence it was located upon a fine granite ledge; and the parties who are now striving to interpose obstacles to its success, must, in common with the public generally, have known this. If they should succeed either in the legislature or elsewhere in stopping the work, the reformatory, as such, may as well be abandoned; no hope of reformation remains without work, and the reasons which induced the state to make the location, will have ceased to exist. But all fair minded laboring men will, we are satisfied, when they have taken time to reflect on the matter, unite with the board of managers in wishing to give the fairest and fullest opportunity for the grand experiment of reformation of young offenders, which is now in its infancy, but which promises such glorious results.

It is yet too early to predict what these results may be. The inmates are, as at Elmira, divided into three grades; each on entering, is received into the second grade and a number of marks credited to him. The loss of a certain number of these reduces him to the third grade. Perfect conduct will in a period of not less than six months promote him to the first grade. No person can be permitted to go at large upon parol until he has advanced to the first grade.

A system of night schools has been established under the charge of a very competent instructor, in which the young men seem greatly interested. The discipline is strict; more so, we think, than in most prisons. The superintendent is enthusiastic in his efforts to promote the welfare of those under his charge and is ably assisted by Mr. Albert Garvan, late deputy warden of the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, whose services the board have been so fortunate as to secure, and whose experience has been invaluable in the inauguration of the work.

Not the least valuable services to the inmates of the reformatory will be the instruction afforded them in the various grades of quarrying, cutting and polishing granite.

The prisoner is first placed upon the coarser kinds of work requiring the least skill, and as he acquires a knowledge of this, is

advanced to the finer and more difficult work. Most of the boys are making fine progress, and the institution thus far has more than met the expectation of the most sanguine of its friends.

The accompanying report of the physician indicates the healthfulness which has thus far prevailed.

Provisions for the completion of the system of ventilation devised ed by the architect, and for the introduction of electric lights, as well as for a more adequate compensation to the assistant superintendent than we are now able to afford him, should be made at an early day.

With the limited means at the command of the board, it was impossible to provide for a separate Woman's Reformatory, which all prison authorities agree is essential, hence although the law makes no distinction as to sex, we are unable to provide for them. One has been sentenced to the reformatory and taken by the Superintendent into his house, but it will be absolutely indispensable if women are to be received at the reformatory, that the legislature make provisions for a separate building in a separate yard, having no connection with the men's reformatory.

The reformation of the two sexes cannot proceed in conjunction and no state has ever attempted it.

If this is not deemed advisable the law should be amended so as to limit the reformatory to male offenders.

In conclusion the board desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging their obligations to Mr. J. W. Steven , their architect, for the very perfect system of buildings, which he has devised and the erection of which he has so ably superintended, and especially for the very beautiful, strong, airy and fire-proof cell building, which as before stated, stands in our judgment unrivalled in American prison architecture.

Respectfully,

GORDON E. COLE,
President of Board of Managers of
Minnesota State Reformatory.

H. S. GRISWOLD,
Secretary of Board of Managers of
Minnesota State Reformatory.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Minnesota State Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN: When a year ago I made my first annual report to you, I estimated the cost of completing the reformatory in condition to receive, and take care of one hundred and twenty-eight inmates, as follows, viz:

Constructing eighty cells	$ 25,000.00
Temporary hospital	1,200.00
Temporary offices and officers' quarters	4,000.00
Temporary residence for superintendent	3,500.00
Temporary chapel, school-rooms, and furniture	1,000.00
Stable for stock	1,500.00
Plank wall, around buildings and quarry	4,500.00
Plumbing	8,500.00
Electric lights	1,825.00
Steam engine, shafting, etc	1,350.00
Sewerage, twelve inch main to river	5,000.00
Furniture, including laundry and 128 cells	6,900.00
Tools, sheds, and machinery for quarry	5,000.00
Machinery and stock for farm	2,500.00
Library	1,000.00
Grading grounds and constructing roads	2,000.00
Steam heating	3,300.00
Furniture and supplies for hospital	500.00
Total	$ 78,575.00

The legislature cut this estimate down to $66,000. Of this amount, $33,000 was made available April 1, 1890, and $33,000 April 1, 1891. In view of the unfinished condition of the buildings under construction, and the peremptory instructions of the legislature that a certain number of prisoners be transferred from the State Prison, at Stillwater, to the State Reformatory, during the year 1889,—after due consideration, and consultation with the Governor and other state officials—it was thought best by your honorable board to request the state to issue the warrants for the amount named and due at the times specified, and to negotiate them as needed; so that the work might be prosecuted without deday. This was accordingly done, and $33,000 was placed, August 12th, with the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, at a discount to April 1, 1890, of $1,058.75, being 231 days at five per cent.

On the warrant for the remaining $33,000, we received from the state in cash $11,519.20, and in warrants, $21,480.80 due April 1, 1891. On account of the extreme stringency of the money market during the fall months, much difficulty was experienced in placing these warrants. They were finally taken Nov. 27th by Mr. Reed, of St. Paul, and others, at 6 per cent; the interest to date named amounting to $1,784.24. These several discounts left available for

improvements and other things contemplated, $63,193.01. This was not more than barely sufficient to complete the buildings necessary, and left absolutely nothing for the items of furniture for 128 cells, kitchen, laundry, and administration building, estimated at $6,900, tools and machinery for quarry, $5,000; machinery and stock for farm, $2,500; library, $1,000; furniture and supplies for hospital, $500, and for electric light, $1,825.

Of course, it became at once apparent that whatever could be dispensed with, must be cut off.

The electric light plant was left out entirely, a temporary shed for stock was constructed, at a cost of about $100. A team of horses, two wagons, one cart, harness, scales, etc., were purchased for the farm at a cost of about $1,000. The library was wholly left out, and only medicines and one stove have been furnished for the hospital. In this manner a saving was made of something over $9,000, but still leaving a deficiency of about $6,000. But to still further add to the embarassment of the work, some of the estimates, although made in the most painstaking manner, were found to be too conservative.

In finishing up the buildings, numerous changes had to be made, which came under the head of extras. A temporary guard room, wash room and armory had to be constructed between the cell wing and the administration building. Then there had been no estimate made for clothing. Every man received, has to have a complete outfit. All these things together, ran the deficiency up very high, and it was found that it would be impossible to furnish the institution for inmates without procuring money from some other source.

After due consultation with the State Auditor and your honorable board, it was thought best, in view of the peremptory instructions of the legislature, that we should receive a certain number of prisoners during the year 1889; to furnish the institution and organize the business as far as practicable, out of the current expense fund, trusting to replace the amount out of the earnings of the institution before the expiration of the year.

In pursuance of this policy, I have drawn from that fund:

For Clothing and Bedding	$ 2,678.22
Furniture and Upholstery	1,307.04
Tools and machinery	2,906.40
Farm Machinery	850.48
Industrial Expenses	1,132.95
Making a total of	$ 8,875.09

Our regular pro rata of current expense fund to January 1, 1890, amounted to $11,666.66, so that we have overdrawn our pro rata of

that fund $8,709.34. Of course such a sum is wholly inadequate to furnish an institution of this kind, and organize at the same time an entirely new business, so as to employ all these men advantageously.

I have had to economize to such an extent as to seriously retard our business. Nothing has been purchased that I could possibly get along without, and some things that we could not get along without and which I felt your honorable board would not justify me in purchasing, I have furnished myself for the state, in order that the business of the institution might move along with as little friction as possible, until relief might be obtained from the sale of products in the spring.

The buildings of the reformatory are very attractive in architecture, and situated on an elevation of land seventy-five feet above the surrounding country, on the east side of the Mississippi river, about three miles south-east from the court house in St. Cloud.

The sanitary conditions of the cell wing and kitchen, are perhaps, unsurpassed by any similar institution in America. The sewerage runs into the Mississippi river at a distance of about one and one-third miles from the buildings, and has a fall of over one hundred feet. The cells are large and exceedingly well lighted. Each one contains a water closet, and a stationary water basin. An ample water supply is afforded to all of them from a tank in the attic of the cell wing, which also furnishes water for the whole institution. Our water is of excellent quality and the supply thus far, has been from a well three feet square and fifty-four feet deep, dug about 100 feet south of the building.

Although the supply has been sufficient for the demands of the present, yet the continuous drouth that has prevailed in this locality for the last twelve months, has caused me some uneasiness lest the supply might be exhausted, so I have completed a new well with triple the capacity of the old one, which I hope will put the water supply on a safe basis. The water is forced from the well into the tank in the attic of the cell wing, before spoken of, by a steam pump.

The ventilation when completed, will be by a system of fans, one of which will force fresh air into the cell wing through heated radiators in the winter season, and another fan will draw out the dead air through a corridor in the rear of the double row of cells, and force it out of the building. Unfortunately on account of the lack of funds, we have been unable to complete this excellent system which we hope will be almost perfect in its operation. The con-

struction of the building is so excellent however, that we have not as yet suffered much inconvenience from impure air.

The whole tract belonging to the reformatory, embraces 240 acres, of which about 22 acres including the granite quarry, are inclosed in a stockade sixteen feet high. It is my purpose to convert about twelve acres of the land so inclosed, into a garden and cultivate vegetables in it for the benefit of the institution. Many of the inmates who are not sufficiently strong to work at the stone business, can be employed in this manner to good advantage.

We received seventy-five prisoners from Stillwater into this institution, October 15th, 1889. We have received since by direct sentence of the courts, twenty-five, making a total of one hundred prisoners received. The governor has pardoned two, and one has escaped, leaving ninety-seven as the total number of inmates at present.

The task imposed, on the management of this institution, of changing bad men into good ones, is a serious charge, demanding much self devotion, calm and cautious judgment, and great firmness of purpose.

The law which is the foundation of this important work, was enacted by the Legislature of 1887, and introduced into the criminal jurisprudence of the state a new and better purpose, as the object of criminal treatment. The old idea was based on the theory that crime must be atoned for by slavery and disfranchisement.

The new is based on the idea of restricted liberty with compulsory training, to teach the criminal honest habits and prepare him for full and actual citizenship when he leaves the institution.

My lack of experience in handling criminals, makes me somewhat timid in expressing an opinion about the manner of treating them for reformation. There is one thing, however, I have quite made up my mind to, and that is, there is no panacea for crime any more than there is for physical disease. In fact crime manifests itself in quite as many phases, and with quite as strongly marked characteristics, as do the diseases of the human body.

A physician who should attempt to treat diseases by wholesal would very justly be set down as a quack at once, and our scientific physicians never attempt to do so. They will readily tell you that the most malignant diseases sometimes attack the body in such a feeble manner that they are easily extirpated, while at other times they manifest themselves in such a virulent form as to baffle the most skillful physicians in their efforts to control them.

It appears to me to be just so with crime. The criminal has his own individuality, and so has his crime. It was developed from the

weakness, ignorance or vices of this particular person, and before it can be successfully treated these antecedents must be understood. But while this is true, it is also true that the moral nature of a man, like his physical nature, has wonderful recuperative powers, and if surrounded with good, helpful conditions, will in most instances, shake off the degradation of immorality and struggle up again into a nobler manhood.

Right here, I think, an institution of this character can be of the greatest value to this class of criminals. It should be conducted as a moral sanitarium, where the laws underlying the growth and development of character are taught by competent instructors, and the individual phases of crime dealt with as they present themselves from time to time. There are also some elementary rules, evolved from the experience of humanity, which, if insisted upon, will always prove beneficial in an institution of this kind.

These rules may be classed under the head of discipline. It is a well understood fact among teachers of ethics, that men are largely the creatures of habit. If we are taught to do a thing over and again, there becomes in time, a fixed, involuntary tendency to do that thing; so that it requires quite an effort to free ourselves from the habit. Indeed, so well understood is this fact, that it has become an axiom that habit is second nature.

Now, it is the characteristic of most criminals that they have no fixed habits of any kind, unless indeed, it be habits of vice. It must be very clear, therefore, that if the original nature of these men is weak and indifferent, the best thing to do is to educate in them a second nature of habit, that is more correct, and in harmony with the laws of society.

The first thing we endeavor to teach them, is to respect authority, and to render absolute and unquestioning obedience to the rules of the institution. They are made to throw off their loose shambling gait, slouchy habits, and walk and act like men.

I regard these, as the most valuable lessons that can be taught young people, either here or elsewhere. It is impossible to awaken the self respect, or interest of a person who is indifferent on these subjects, until his habits are corrected.

I am endeavoring, therefore, to establish the very best discipline possible, not only for the satisfaction it gives in the management of the institution, but for its educational tendencies in molding the habits and characters of these men.

Happily, I was so fortunate as to secure in the beginning, the services of one of the best disciplinarians in America, Mr. Albert Garvan, of Illinois, who brings to the work a cool and temperate

judgment, backed by a keen insight into the springs of human conduct, begotten by an experience of seventeen years of successful management of criminals. I regard him as a great acquisition to the state, and hope your honorable board will ask the next legislature to give him a just remuneration for his services.

His present salary of $1,000, fixed by law, is not half what his services are worth, or what they would bring in any similar institution in the United States. He has connected himself with this Reformatory, because he is in sympathy with this kind of work, and because he believes this institution has a very bright future, if judiciously managed.

With such able assistance, I think I can confidently promise your honorable board that within a year's time the discipline here will be second to no similar institution in the country.

The business of the institution, although fairly under way, is not yet in a well organized condition. It has only been two and a half months since we received our first inmates from the state prison, and we have had so much to do in fixing up the buildings, digging a new well, grading grounds, building roads, stripping the quarry ready to be opened, and building our shops, all of which has been done by the inmates, that we have only just begun the manufacture of products as a regular business. The first thing to be done was to open up the quarry and get it in good condition for working. In this we have succeeded better than we had any reason to expect.

We have now a good face on the quarry about eighty feet long, and eight feet deep to a bed seam. The stone is of the very best quality. We have now at work in quarry and yard twenty-six men and have quarried out, and have on hand already split out, 976 feet of uncut curbing, worth in the market, in it s present condition, $488.00; and 233 feet of cut curbing, worth in the market $186.40; also, one platform stone, fifteen feet long by seven feet wide, worth $100.00. In addition to this we have quarried out paving stock ready for working, enough to make 25,000 blocks, worth in its present condition, $160.00.

On the 21st of November I secured the services of a competent paving cutter and put ten men in the shop under his instructions, cutting paving, and twelve men drilling and splitting the large stone into suitable dimension stone. I have increased this number from time to time until I now have twenty-two men cutting paving blocks and seventeen men drilling.

The paving cutters are now averaging twenty-three blocks per day, regulation size, and twenty rubble blocks each, which is equiv-

alent to earning fifty cents per day for each man so employed, and this with only six weeks instructions to the first, and only a few days instruction to the last ones in the shop.

It is expected that most of these men will, in six months time, be able to average at least, eighty blocks per day each, regulation size, An average day's work for a skilled workman in this business, is from 100 to 125 regulation blocks per day.

I could work more men in this branch of the business with profit if I had shop room and tools; but I have neither, and no money with which to supply them.

I procured a competent instructor in blacksmithing. He is now instructing five men in sharpening, mending and manufacturing granite tools. Only two of these men had ever worked at the trade before coming here, and they only as strikers. I am pleased with the progress they are making. Together with their instructor they manage to sharpen and mend all the tools used in the quarry and shop.

I am very much in need of an instructor in granite cutting, but dare not employ one, on account of lack of funds with which to pay him. This is the more to be regretted on account of the excellence of the curbing and dimension stone we are quarrying out, and having to pile up to itself, not wishing to waste such material by working it up into paving blocks. Such stone cannot be sold for anything like its value until it is cut into proper shape.

If I had an instructor in this branch of the business, some of the most competent convicts could be advanced to this work at once, and would soon become very remunerative to the state, not only in actual wage earnings, but in the enhanced value the stone receives by being cut into regular form.

I have one convict who had worked some in cutting soft stone before coming here. I have kept him at work cutting curbing, and he is now succeeding very well, and is averaging six feet per day which, according to outside wages, is worth $1.80 per day to the state.

We have, in addition to what I have enumerated, manufactured and have on hand, 10,000 rubble paving blocks, worth $200, and 6,000 regulation blocks, worth $190, making a total of $1,324, as the value of the products of our labor since receiving our first inmates, October 15, and we are now instructing seventy inmates at remunerative labor.

Considering that the men were wholly unused to their tools or work of this kind, and that the quarry had to be opened, roads and

shops built, the grounds graded and the entire institution organized and fixed up, I do not consider the showing a bad one.

The great objection heretofore advanced by the advocates of the contract system of convict labor against the State Account plan, has been the extraordinary outlay of the state in establishing and maintaining a permanent business by an institution of this kind.

Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, and other competent men have estimated the outlay at a thousand dollars per inmate. The honorable Board of Inspectors of the Minnesota State Prison, together with the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, made a most exhaustive investigation on this subject, visiting most of the prominent penal institutions of the east. They unanimously reported to our last legislature, that it would require $250,000, to establish a business in the Minnesota State Prison to employ all the inmates to advantage. This would be at the rate of nearly $600 per inmate actually employed.

Now, in the case of the reformatory, we have the advantage of the state owning all the material manufactured. Notwithstanding all this, I think your board is to be congratulated that you have established a permanent business furnishing remunerative employment to seventy men, with an opportunity of enlarging it to any extent desired, at the same pro rata, for the nominal sum of $2,906.40, or $41.52 per inmate employed at remunerative work.

It is safe to say such a thing was never before accomplished in an institution of this character, and could not be under less favorable conditions than exist here. Another matter for congratulation is that the granite work is so well adapted to the reformatory idea. Labor, in an institution of this character should not be considered as punitive, but as an agency for reformation. Therefore it is of much importance that such industries are selected as can best be adapted to the reclamation of prisoners.

There are several points to be considered in this matter. The first, is to gain a man's interest and hold it. To do this the work furnished should be of such a nature that it can be gradually increased in difficulty of execution, thus exciting a new interest in it all the time, and by so doing gradually develop whatever mechanical talent the party may possess. In pursuance of this idea I put the men to work on the coarsest part of granite work, viz: cutting paving, and as soon as they can do that well, will advance them to the higher and finer branches of stone cutting.

Another phase of this labor question which I regard as of the utmost importance, is that of compensation. If we succeed in this matter at all, we must impress these men with the idea that their

work is valuable, and that the trade they are learning, will be remunerative to them afterthey gain their liberty.

One of the hardest things I find to contend with here, is the idea these men have, that the time they spend in prison is utterly wasted. That they will not be as well equipped for life's struggle when they get out of here as when they came in; that the future for them has no hope. In this respect the different branches of the granite business, from the lowest to the highest, hold out the greatest inducements. There is no mechanical employment that is better paid, either by the day or piece work. Skilled paving cutters make from two and a half to three and a half dollars per day, while skilled granite cutters usually get four dollars per day.

It is very desirable, therefore, that this industry be fully developed in all its branches. The next legislature should be asked to appropriate money to put in a plant for first-class polishing works, also a crushing machine to work up all the spawl and chips.

In this manner the work would be greatly diversified, the quarry kept from free debris, and all the stone worked up to the best possible advantage.

At the present time we are receiving men almst daily that must be put to some kind of employment, yet we have no money to purchase the commonest kind of hand tools, except what we draw from the current expense fund. In fact, we have been compelled to furnish and operate our entire business from this source, and your honorable board has severely censured me for overdrawing this fund as much as I have for this purpose. I hope, therefore, that your honorable board will take this matter of carrying forward this industry, as now established, and of furnishing implements to inmates as they are received here, into serious consideration, and try and devise some plan by which funds can be obtained for that purpose. The amount will be small, but none the less absolutely necessary. These men must be kept at work.

The granite cutters of St. Cloud, urged on by some of the demagogues who hope to profit politically by the matter, have filed a protest with the governor, I am informed, asking that I be restrained from selling the products of these men's labor in the market, alleging an unfair competition by convict labor. As matter of fact, there has been no competition whatever, as I have sold no granite on the market, neither is it my intention to sell any below the market value, where that can be ascertained.

In this way it must be clear that convict labor does not compete with free labor, any more than free labor competes with itself. And more than this, it is true that if all the men I have here were

skilled workmen, and all employed in the granite industry, they could not supply one-half of one per cent. of the demand in markets tributary to this place, which markets are mostly supplied with eastern granite. These facts, I think, make it quite clear that said protest, is based upon purely imaginary evils, and that no harm can in any way come to local interests through the manufacture and sale of products here, as now conducted.

The law creating the reformatory, I think, contemplates establishing a diversity of industries here, but sound business principles would suggest that the present industries should be fully established before others are introduced, and experience will by that time enable your honorable board to make a wise choice of what such industries shall consist.

Our school has only been organized a few weeks. In this as in other matters, we are unable to accomplish much, without money. I have had black-boards constructed on the walls of each of the three school-rooms, and also of the chapel, and have secured a partial supply of text books in the elementary branches of education. We have school three evenings in the week and we are also having a class instructed in vocal music on Saturday evenings.

The branches taught in the school are, reading, writing, geography, language lessons, mental and practical arithmetic. We will add to this, as soon as possible, geometrical and mechanical drawing.

The attendance is, of course, compulsory, but as a matter of fact, there is so much interest already manifest in this educational work by the inmates, that I do not think there will be but very few who will not attend of their own free will. If I could only be furnished with proper educational appliances, I think very good results could be obtained from the school.

I have suffered the most serious embarrassment on account of having no library of any kind. These inmates have much leisure time of long winter evenings, Sundays and stormy days when those employed out of doors in the quarry, are not able to work. This time becomes very irksome when they are confined within the narrow limits of a cell, with nothing but their unfortunate condition and surroundings to occupy their thoughts.

Finding that we would have no money with which to purchase a library, I made an appeal to the public for old magazines, papers, etc., with which to supply the need as much as possible. I have received a very liberal supply up to the present time and have managed to get along very well so far. But of course, this source of supply cannot last, neither is it so well adapted to the purpose as a

well selected library. Five hundred dollars worth of books would supply our needs quite well until the next legislature meets, and some way should be provided to obtain this sum for the purpose.

There was sentenced to this reformatory, Nov. 1, of this year, from the second judicial district at St. Paul, a female convict, Mary Somerfield. I wish to call the attention of your honorable board to the fact that no provision whatever has been made for the confinement or emyloyment of women in this institution. It is therefore, an impossibility, under the present circumstances, to do anything with them here, and I would respectfully request your honorable board to parole the said Mary Somerfield, or dispose of her case in such other manner as in your discretion, you may see fit under the law.

There is, no doubt, a great necessity for a Female Reformatory Department. In other states where they have been established, the most satisfactory results have been obtained, but it should be an entirely separate building. The two sexes should never be confined, nor employed in the same building, or where they could by any possibility communicate with each other in any way.

The state owns an abundance of land here, eligible for an institution of that character. There could also be furnished by the inmates here, most of the material with which to construct the buildings, for the nominal cost of quarrying it. The sewer now used for this, could be used for such an institution and would be ample for the purpose. I simply make these suggestions so that your honorable board may make such recommendations in the matter, as in your wisdom, you may think proper.

The health of the inmates has been all that could be desired. We have had no serious sickness and the sanitary condition of the prison is such that we anticipate none.

Appended you will please find financial and statistical statements showing very fully the condition of the Minnesota State Reformatory and inmates, all of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. MYERS,
General Superintendent.

STORE-KEEPER'S STATEMENT OF POPULATION AND SUBSISTENCE FROM OCTOBER 15 TO DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Officers, employes and waiters	28
Total cost of subsistence	$462.58
Daily cost of subsistence	5.93
Daily cost per capita	.211
Number of inmates	83.3
Total cost of subsistence	725.16
Daily cost of subsistence	9.29
Daily cost per capita	.112
Number of officers, employes and inmates	111.3
Total cost of subsistence	1,187.74
Daily cost of subsistence	15.42
Daily cost per capita	.138

Classification of Expenditures from August 1, to December 31, 1889.

Attendance	4,175.80
Food	1,346.51
Clothing and bedding	2,443.04
Laundry supplies	32.15
Fuel	701.65
Light	87.71
Medical supplies	207.16
Freight and transportation	282.06
Postage and telegraphy	82.53
Books, stationery and printing	197.47
Amusments and instruction	73.68
Household supplies	694.76
Furniture and upholstery	1,307.04
Building repairs, etc	693.54
Tools and machinery	2,853.24
Farm, garden, stock and ground	850.48
Expense not classfied	81.91
Industrial training expenses	741.09
Total	$16,851.82

TABLE SHOWING THE EXPENSE FROM AUGUST 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1889, AS CLASSIFIED.

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Attendance	$216.66	$311.66	$2,281.82	$1,365.66	$1,367.97
Food	.....	350.29	607.45	388.77	647.46
Clothing and bedding	.....	1,024.17	1,166.30	252.57	235.88
Laundry supplies	.....	19.64	12.35	.16	.38
Fuel	.....	.....	410.25	291.40	312.18
Light	.....	2.40	47.81	37.50	37.42
Medical supplies	.....	.....	203.51	3.65	.....
Freight and transportation	5.70	32.85	58.40	185.11	65.95
Postage and telegraphy	13.29	15.63	27.60	26.01	9.08
Books, stationery, printing	36.55	1.10	141.08	18.80	18.73
Amusements and instruction	.....	.....	66.91	6.77	228.67
Household supplies	43.87	264.97	299.69	86.23	101.35
Furniture and upholstery	.....	780.58	526.46	.....	.....
Building and repairs	43.88	622.11	27.55	.....	.61
Tools and machinery	341.27	1,795.52	503.84	212.61	58.16
Farm, garden, stock, grounds	11.50	421.16	409.82	8.00	18.00
Expense not classified	.....	.....	144.76	37.15	36.18
Industrial training expense	.....	.....	412.62	328.47	391.86
Total	$712.71	$5,642.08	$7,248.17	$3,248.86	$3,524.18
Total of the 5 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,376.00

Classification of Expenditures, Building Expenses, 1887.

Paid for attendance	$1,000.00
Paid for books, stationery and printing	51.25
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,364.00
Paid for expenses not classified	587.72
Total	$3,002.97

Classification of Building Expense, 1888.

Paid for attendance	$2,283.27
Paid for fuel	6.00
Paid for postage and telegraphy	11.00
Paid for books, stationery and printing	143.07
Paid for building and repairs	62,338.05
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	832.60
Paid for expense not classified	469.79
Paid for freight	4.50
	$66,088.28

Classification of Building Expense 1889 to August 1st.

Paid for attendance	$1,368.81
Paid for fuel	80.15
Paid for light	1.65
Paid for freight	10.95
Paid for postage and telegraphy	14.83
Paid for books, stationery and printing	66.70
Paid for furniture and upholstery	22.05
Paid for building and repairs	39,030.12
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,692.44
Paid for expense not classified	140.25
	$42,427.95

Total paid by State Auditor's warrants direct $111,519.20

Classification of Building Expense 1889, since August 1st, 1889.

Paid for building repairs, Aug	$12,201.95	
Paid for tools and machinery, Aug	82.50	
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds, Aug	1,385.74	
		$13,670.19
SEPTEMBER.		
Paid for fuel	$15.00	
Paid for building and repairs	9,768.94	
Paid for tools and machinery	136.45	
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	3,276.69	
Paid for expense not classified	3.44	
		$13,200.52
OCTOBER.		
Paid for household supplies	$11.50	
Paid for furniture and upholstery	135.00	
Paid for building and repairs	13,443.49	
Paid for tools and machinery	3,870.96	
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	538.94	
		$17,999.89
NOVEMBER.		
Paid for building and repairs	$2,444.33	
Paid for tools and machinery	58.60	
Paid for farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,226.47	$3,729.40
Total paid by orders on Treasurer		$48,600.00
Total paid by State Auditor's warrant		$111,519.20
Total		$160,119.20

Summary of Building Expense.

Appropriation for building 1888	$50,000.00	
Appropriation for building 1889	50,000.00	
Appropriation for building 1890	66,000.00	
		$166,000.00
Warrants issued by State Auditor	111,519.20	
Orders issued Sept. 2, 1889	13,670.19	
Orders issued Oct. 1, 1889	13,200.52	
Orders issued Nov. 15, 1889	17,999.89	
Orders issued Dec. 4, 1889	3,729.40	
		160,119.20
Balance on hand in treasury		$5,880.80
Due O'Neil and O'Brien, balance on contract	$496.94	
Due J. W. Stevens, architect	229.00	
Due Hussey & Thursdale, painting	96.00	
Due Clark, Raffin & Co., bal. contract	462.00	
Due Jos. E. Shroyer, bal. contract	325.00	
Due Hugh, Ketchem & Co., bal. contract	282.22	
Due N. P. Clark, lumber	321.97	
Due Peteler Portable R.'y Co., switch	30.00	
Due J. H. Raymond, storm windows	11.55	
Due Hacket Hadware Co., galv. iron pipe	31.69	
Due M. Brown, use of engine 1888	30.00	
Due St. Paul Foundary Co., castings	25.65	
Due W. J. Freaney, plumbing	627.05	
Due Murphy & Wright, steam heating	107.89	
Due C. H. Parmalee, steam heating	190.00	
Due First National Bank, St. Cloud, int. on warrants issued by State Auditor	2,806.99	
Balance over appropriated		$193.15
	$6,073.95	$6,073.95

Inventory, January 1, 1890.

220 acres of land at $50.00 per acre	11,000 00
20 acres quarry	10,000 00
Buildings	140,000 00
Plank stockade enclosing quarry	4,725 00
Stock and grounds	11,[illegible]
Medical supplies on hand	[illegible]
Clothing and bedding	2,[illegible]
Books and stationery	216 20
School books and organ	[illegible]
Household supplies	[illegible]
Furniture and upholstery	1,[illegible]
Invoice of goods in store	[illegible]
Value of tools and machinery	284 [illegible]
	$185,274 [illegible]

Statement of Inmates' Deposit Fund.

RECEIPTS, PER CENT.

Inmates' good time money from Stillwater	1,280 76	
Inmates' petty cash	128 79	
Note and int. coll. for inmate	56 55	
From friends of inmates November	17 10	
From inmates November	5 06	
From inmates' earnings October	88 76	
From inmates earnings November	179 64	
Note and int. coll. for inmate	20 00	
From inmates Dec	51 61	1,826 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid friends of inmates October	14 65	
Paid subscription for papers, etc., Oct	22 10	
Paid friends of inmates November	54 90	
Paid subscriptions for papers, etc., November	49 10	
Paid friends of inmates December	55 50	
Paid inmates pardoned in December	26 74	
Paid subscriptions for papers, etc., December	35 50	
Paid for sundries to inmates	16 82	$275 31
Balance on hand January 1, 1890		$1,622 96

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD, JAN. 1, 1890.

To the Honorable Board of Managers.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit the First Report of the Medical Department of the Minnesota State Reformatory.

From October 15, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890, 77 men have received attention; 375 morning sick calls at hospital, and 20 visits to sick cell. The large majority of these complained of colds, muscular strains, rheumatic pains, sprains, bruises, results of their new work. Others complained of digestive derangements from too much coffee or over eating.

The following have been more or less chronic: Paralysis of the face 1, Ezcema 2, Obstinate Constipation 4, Syphilis 8, Chronic Diarrhea 2, Seminal weakness 7, Chronic Nasal Catarrh 12, Rheumatism 3, Rupture 1, Defective Sight 6, Injured Eye 1, Emphysema with recurring Bronchitis 1. There has been no serious case of sickness. The general health is very good. The food furnished is good as to quality and abundant as to quantity. The convict kitchen and commissary department have been and are in excellent condition. The sanitary condition of the cell wing is good, excepting the ventilation. A moment's thought will make the fact evident that ventilation, especially at this season of the year, in such a building, where men are placed in galleries one above the other, each cell containing a water closet, is an utter impossibility from the opening of side windows. The cold air following down the outside wall chills the men in the lower cells, while making the hot upper galleries still hotter.

With the intended system of ventilation by fans in place, and tobacco banished from this institution, we will furnish you the cleanest and healthiest body of men to be found in this or any other state. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. T. STONE, Physician.

Age of Inmates.

17	7	24	10
18	6	25	8
19	8	26	4
20	6	27	8
21	12	28	3
22	7	29	3
23	14	30	4

Statement Showing Clothing Issued to Inmates.

85 coats at	3.55	$292.40
12 coats	3.50	42.00
1 coat		5.00
85 vests at	.94	79.90
13 vests at	1.25	16.25
85 pants at	1.87	158.95
43 pants at	2.80	120.40
1 pr pants at	2.75	2.75
7 doz. mittens at	$4. per doz.	28.00
2 9-12 doz. mittens at	11.00	30.25
1 doz mittens		5.00
1 doz. mittens		6.00
7 9-12 doz. suspenders at	1.20	9.30
13 doz. hose at	2 35	30.55
1-6 doz. hose at	3.00	50
2 doz. German socks at	12.00	24.00
23 prs. rubbers at	1.20	27.64
1 pr. rubbers		1.39
18 pr. plow lace shoes,	1.19	21.38
63 prs. plow lace shoes at	1.19	74.97
95 prs. slippers		33.25
16 8-12 doz. handkerchiefs at	.60	10.00
5 5-6 pieces underwear at	5.50	32.08
25 1-6 doz. underwear at	4.50	113.25
16 1-6 doz. hickory shirts	4.70	75.98
8 3-12 doz. caps at	6.00	49.50½
		$1,288.79

Statement Showing Counties from which Inmates were Sentenced.

Becker	1	Olmsted	1
Brown	1	Otter Tail	3
Blue Earth	2	Polk	1
Carlton	1	Ramsey	15
Crow Wing	2	Rice	5
Dodge	1	Rock	1
Freeborn	1	Stearns	10
Fillmore	1	Sibley	1
Goodhue	2	Scott	2
Hennepin	33	St. Louis	5
Jackson	1	Washington	2
Nobles	1	Winona	6
Wright	1		

Crimes for which Inmates were Sentenced.

Assault and robbery	1
Assault in the first degree	1
Assault in the second degree	13
Arson in the third degree	2
Attempt to commit rape	1
Burglary in the second degree	2
Burglary in the third degree	4
Forgery in the first degree	1
Forgery in the second degree	6
Forgery in the third degree	1
Grand Larceny in the first degree	17
Grand Larceny in the second degree	41
Larceny	1
Larceny in the second degree	2
Robbery in the first degree	5
Robbery with dangerous weapon	1
Swindling	1
	100

States.		Nativity.	
Illinois	9	United States	73
Indiana	1	Bohemia	1
Iowa	5	Canada	1
Massachusetts	3	England	4
Michigan	2	France	1
Minnesota	19	Germany	12
Missouri	1	Ireland	2
Nebraska	1	Norway	4
New York	10	Sweden	2
Ohio	5		100
Pennsylvania	6		
Wisconsin	11		
	73		

Parentage.

American	33	Norwegian	5
American and German	1	Pensylvanian Dutch	1
American and African	1	Scotch	1
Bohemian	1	Swedish	2
English	5	Swedish and Irish	1
French	2	Unknown	1
German	21		
Irish	24		
Negro	1		100

Married	14	Use Tobacco	92
Single	86	Do not use Tobacco	8
Temperate	44	Can read and write	96
Moderate	3	Can not read nor write	4
Intemperate	53		

Religion.

Protestant	47	Catholic	40
None	13		

Occupation.

Agent	1	Horseshoer	1
Barbers	5	Leather finisher	1
Brakemen	1	Miner	1
Book-keeper	2	Mill hand	1
Butcher	3	Machinist and clerk	1
Baker	1	Musician	1
Blacksmith	1	Marble cutter and waiter	1
Brick mason	1	Moulder	1
Common laborer	18	No occupation	6
Carpenter	5	Painter	3
Cigar maker	2	Plumber and gas fitter	1
Clerk	1	Porter	1
Cooper	1	Railroad man	6
Conductor	1	Sewing machine operator	1
Cook	3	Shoemaker	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Stable man	1
Domestic	1	Salesman	1
Dairyman	1	Second cook	1
Engineer	3	Telegraph operator	1
Fireman	3	Tailor	3
Farmer	4	Teamster	1
Farm hand	4	Waiter	1
Farm laborer and engineer	1		

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.
APR 6 1908

MANAGERS

OF THE

Minnesota State Reformatory.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1890.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS.
1891.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Minnesota State Reformatory.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1890.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS.
1891.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

ROBERT A. SMITH, President.

H. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary, JOHN COOPER, CHAS. KEITH,

HENRY POEHLER and FRED. S. PILLSBURY.

J. N. STEVENS, Architect.

General Superintendent,

D. E. MYERS.

Principal Keeper,

ALBERT GARVIN.

Physician,

W. T. STONE.

Clerk,

GEO. H. HAYES.

Principal of Schools,

J. O. BUTTS.

Steward,

J. C. HULBERT.

REPORT

OF

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Minnesota:

The managers of the Minnesota state reformatory would beg leave to submit their annual report for 1890.

The able and exhaustive report of the superintendent of the reformatory, covers the whole field in relation to the necessary appropriations, management, etc., of the reformatory, and only leaves to the managers to add their approval specifically, and urge upon your excellency to recommend, and, the legislature to carry out the suggestions made in the report.

1st. The absolute and pressing necessity of the appropriation of a sum of money for the construction of a new cell wing, and a new dining-room for first and second grade men; also, a suitable barn for shelter of stock, farm products, machinery, etc.

2nd. We desire to call your attention to the fact that the $66,000 appropriated by the legislature, was only sufficient to complete the buildings, and the law required us to receive prisoners during the year 1889, the result followed that we had to draw on the current expense fund to furnish and equip the prison for business, thereby causing a deficit in that fund, to pay running expenses.

We therefore urge upon the legislature, the necessity for an immediate appropriation to carry the work of the institution forward, from Nov. 1st to the close of the fiscal year.

We call your attention to the report of the superintendent of the business transactions of the reformatory, during the past year, showing sales of granite, $6,256.97; cut-stone material, etc., on hand, $12,222.20, making a total of $18,479.17. Deducting cost of instructors, coal, blasting powder, etc., leaves a total net of $14,421.85, with contracts for cut stone for the year 1891, of $20,000.00, demonstrating that eventually this institution will be self-sustaining. In this

connection we would ask the legislature, for an appropriation for the purchase of a steam crusher, to work up the accumulation of waste stone in the quarry. The cost of this crusher will be about $6,000 including engine, pump and necessary tools.

We also call your attention to the report of the Supt., in relation to the products of the farm and garden, and also to his suggestions as to the establishment of a regular "garden seed business," all of which meets with our hearty approval, and would ask an appropriation of $5,000.00 for this purpose, which we have no doubt would be a profitable investment for the state.

The superintendent reports the school as "in a flourishing condition and the inmates greatly interested in the work." We would recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum for purchase of apparatus, books, etc., for the instruction of the inmates.

The board of managers directed the superintendent to secure the services of Mr. Albert Garvin, one of the best prison disciplinarians in this country, taking him from a position paying him $1800.00 per annum, promising him the utmost limit allowed under the law, (being $1,000 per annum) with the promise if possible to secure authority from the legislature, to pay this officer $1800.00 per annum, rent free, and furnishing him vegetables for his family use, produced on the farm. His services have been invaluable in the management of the prison, and we ask the legislature to authorize the increase; also, to fix the salary of chief clerk, at $1500.00, the limit now being $1,000. We should also be authorized to pay a salary of $900.00 to the steward of the reformatory, and $720.00 to hospital steward, all being responsible positions and requiring honest and faithful men to fill them.

The law creating the reformatory makes no distinction in regard to sex, and yet provision is only made to accommodate males. If the state should determine to build a female reformatory (and we are clearly of the opinion that humanity demands such an institution), no more beautiful location could be obtained than on the reformatory farm at St. Cloud, owned by the state, and it could be placed under the management of officers of the present reformatory, without any great additional expense, after the completion of the building.

Many of the members of the board of managers, have given the subject of reformatory prisons, careful thought and full investigation, among the most zealous being the late Hon. Gordon

E. Cole, who was called in the providence of God so suddenly from his field of usefulness. In the midst of most pressing business affairs, he took great pride in making the St. Cloud reformatory a model institution.

The state ought to especially foster this institution, its object being to reform a class of criminals not inheritably bad, but led by idleness and bad associates, into criminal practices, young men principally. They are taught in this institution, first, habits of industry; second, cleanliness; third, obedience (and respect for the laws of God and man); fourth, if ignorant, they are given a fair education, a valuable trade, and as the institution grows, we hope these trades will be diversified. We have confidence in the belief that in the near future this institution will be self supporting.

We cannot close this brief statement of the necessary wants of the institution, without commending the officers, one and all, for the faithful and honest discharge of their duties. The superintendent is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, a man who, by reason of his long experience in public life, the army, and business affairs, has gained a remarkable insight into human nature; and above all, his whole heart and energy are in the work. In our opinion, in offices of this character, there ought to be a life tenure, and the term not subject to the whims of any political party.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. SMITH,

Pres't of Board of Managers of Minn. State Reformatory.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Minnesota State Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the affairs and doings of the Minnesota state reformatory, for the year ending December 31st, 1890: On January 1st of the year now in review we had 97 inmates; we have received during the year 86 prisoners; your honorable board have paroled 22; returned to the Minnesota state prison, 3; discharged by final release, 9; and the governor has pardoned 3; leaving now in the institution, 139 inmates. We have only cell room for 128, and believing it would be detrimental to the discipline of the institution to put more than one man in a cell, I have put cots in the corridors to accommodate those for whom we have no cell room. As we have received during the year 86 prisoners, and only discharged 44, it must be apparent the corridors and every available space will soon be occupied, and I am at a loss to know what to do. I would recommend that your honorable board ask the legislature to order the construction of a new cell wing at once, as under the most favorable circumstances such a building cannot be finished ready for occupancy under eighteen months and by that time the reformatory will be more than full.

It would be a great saving to the state if the entire prison structure, as contemplated by the plans adopted by your honorable board, could be completed at this time. There will be a waste of possibly $50,000 in constructing the prison by piece-meal, in the way we have been doing. Besides, the center building, which will contain the guard room, chapel and school rooms, will be very much needed before it could be finished, if commenced immediately. But, in any event, additional room is required for dining rooms for the first and second grade men. It is one of the privileges of the first grade that they be allowed to eat their dinner at a common table, and converse during meal time. I converted one of the halls into a dining room, in order to accord this privilege, but the grade has so increased in numbers that it is almost impossible to find room to seat them all, and I greatly fear I will have to abolish this privilege for lack of room. If I do, it will be a great detriment to the work of the institution, as being accorded this privilege is one of the great incentives to work up into the first grade, and probably prized more than any other privilege accorded the men. It is also economy, on the part of the state, to construct these dining rooms, as there is necessarily much waste in feeding men in their cells. Some men are much larger eaters than others and every man eats much more at some meals than he does at others; but in order that every man may have a sufficiency, it is necessary when they eat in their cells to give each man a maximum ration. Of course, much food is not eaten and so mussed over that it is unfit for further use, and consequently wasted. Much of this waste would be saved if the prisoners were fed at a common table.

A barn is also very much needed. Being wholly without means, we were only able to construct the commonest kind of hovels in which to shelter the stock, and we have no place to shelter the farm machinery, and farm products, and there is much waste incurred by allowing such things to be exposed to the weather, as there is also with stock in not having it properly housed. These buildings can be constructed at a minimum cost to the state. The additions to the reformatory should be built of granite, the prisoners can quarry and cut the stone for the cell wing and dining rooms, and can perform most of the labor of construction.

We were also sadly in need of a shop for our stone cutters, we worked them during the past year out of doors. I therefore asked your honorable board to allow me to use the $750 allowed the institution for extraordinary expenses, for that purpose, to which you consented. I have about finished the construction of a shop, circular in form, large enough to accomodate about sixty stone cutters. The building is provided with derricks and all necessary appliances, and when completed it will cost about $1,450. The work of construction has all been done with prison labor except a foreman employed from the outside.

The $66,000 allowed us by the last legislature was only sufficient to complete the buildings, and we had no business with which to employ the inmates. The legislature having required us to receive prisoners during the year 1889, there remained no other course for us to pursue than to draw on the current expense fund for the purpose of furnishing the institution, and establishing the business, and also for the many incidental expenses necessarily occuring in establishing an institution of this character. The result is, we have used up our current expense fund for the year, and it will be necessary for your honorable board to ask the legislature for an appropriation for current expenses, made available at once to carry the work of the institution forward from November 1st, to the close of the fiscal year.

The institution from the beginning has met with the most unreasonable and determined opposition from the local quarry owners and labor organizations of St. Cloud. They demanded that we should sell our stone at the current market price, but would fix no price by which they and I could be guided. After making due inquiry, I found quarry owners here were selling 18 and 20 inch curbing in Duluth at 71 cents per lineal foot. Taking this as a basis, I sold in Superior, across the bay from Duluth, the freight being the same, for 75 cents per lineal foot, and I have sold for nothing less. Notwithstanding, we have sold our stone at the current market values, as near as we could ascertain, and that they were unable to show that this institution was injuring them in any way whatever, they determined, if possible, to break down our business. Men were hired to watch and report every car that came into and went out of our yard, committees were appointed to go wherever it was found the state had a contract, and by means, honorable or dishonorable, get parties having contracts with us to cancel them. It was a common practice for the quarry owners about St. Cloud to serve notice on contractors who were purchasing from the reformatory, that if they continued to do so they would put them on the black list and refuse to sell them any stone in the future. It is just to say, however, that the labor organizations of the cities and the alliance throughout the state, made up of a more intelli-

gent class of people, have generally, I believe, approved of our work, and the trades and labor assembly, of Minneapolis, gave the institution formal indorsement. Notwithstanding this formidable opposition, I hav mentioned, the business of the institution is in a very prosperous condition.

We have sold $6,256.97 worth of stone, and we have on hand $158,000 regulation paving blocks estimated to be worth net $35.00 per thousand, $5,530.00; 100,000 rubble blocks net value $25.00 per thousand, $2,500.00: 5,948 lineal feet of 18 and 20 inch cut curbing net value sixty-five (65) cents per lineal foot $3,866.20, one platform stone 7x15 feet net value, $150.00, curbing stock not cut and rubble stone on hand valued at $1,500 00 making the total of $19,803.17 less $1,324.00 worth of material on hand at beginning of year, making the total net output for the year $18,479.17.

The cost of one quarry man, one stone cutter, one paving cutter and one blacksmith as instructors in these different trades, for the year, has been $2,991.90. The industrial expenses such as tools, steel, blacksmith's coal, powder for blasting, etc., etc , in the agregate $1,574.42, much of this is on hand yet, but on account of some of the tools being partly worn, it is impossible to make an accurate statement of what is left, so I have made, what I consider. a very conservative estimate of $500.00 worth of material of this character on hand; deducting this, together with the cost of instructors, from the earnings of the inmates and we have left a total of $14,412.85.

There was performed 23,536 days work in all the branches of the stone business, making an average of 75.4 men employed and their average earnings were 61.2 cents per capita. The material that we are using was given to the state and therefore should not be estimated; but for fear this may not be considered fair by some, we have made an estimate of the material as follows: We have quarried out and used 6,250 cubic yards of granite the current price for which in the quarry, in this locality, is twenty-five (25) cents per cubic yard, $1,562.00, deducting this from the net earnings—$14,412.85—we have $12,850.85 or 54.6 per capita per day.

When it is considered that not one of these men had ever handled a granite tool, and had to be instructed in every principle of handling and preparing the material for the market, and that we had no money with which to establish the business except that taken from the current expense fund, I think it will be conceded that the showing is a fairly good one, and yet I think, a much better showing can be made in the future.

We were unable to procure an instructor and begin the stone cutting part of the business until May, and then we had to work into it gradually. This is by far the most profitable part of the business; a number of the men, who have been instructed six or seven months, are now earning for the state $2.50 and $3.00 per day, estimated by wages paid on the outside.

We have contracts for $20,000.00 of cut stone for the coming year, which will probably be about all we can turn out in this department. In this connection, I wish to call the attention of your honorable board to the fact that it will be necessary to ask the legislature for an appropriation for a stone crusher, in order that we may work up the waste stone that is accumulating on our quarry, to such an extent as to seriously impede the work, unless it is disposed of in some such way. Crushed granite is a very

valuable product and will meet with ready sale in the cities. The cost of the crusher with engine, pump and other tools needed in quarry will be at least $6,000.00.

The cost of running this institution would be but slightly increased if there were three times as many inmates as there now are. The same superintendent and assistant, the same physician and store-keeper, the same wall guards, that are required to take care of these inmates, can take care of three or four hundred. The extra cost would be mostly for the extra food and clothing, which is a very small per cent of the cost of supporting an institution of this character. With double the number that are now here there is but little doubt but this institution could be made self-supporting, and a great burden lifted from the shoulders of the tax-payers of the state. It would therefore appear, that the most economical, practical and common sense plan would be for the state to complete this building at once and fill it with inmates as rapidly as the courts may find proper subjects, under their judgment, for an institution of this character.

Our farm and garden operations have also been fairly successful, considering the many difficulties under which we have had to labor. On account of a lack of teams and tools, we were unable to cultivate the entire farm. Early in May I plowed up about eight acres of brush land inside the stockade, and planted it to garden stuff. It was full of roots and stones and very hard to cultivate, but I succeeded in raising a very large amount of garden products from it, in fact nearly a sufficient amount to supply the institution during the summer, and a large amount of the products is carried over for winter use.

We have raised on the farm and garden, 745 bushels of potatoes, valued at 50 cents per bushel, $372.50; 350 bushels of corn, worth 40 cents per per bushel, $140.00; 140 bushels of turnips, at 25 cents per bushel, $35.05; 250 bushels of onions, at 75 cents per bushel, $187.50; 100 bushels of tomatoes, at $1.00 per bushel, $100.00; 1,100 bushels of oats, at 30 cents per bushel, $330.00; 40 bushels of beets, at 50 cents per bushel, $20.00; 35 tons of hay, at $5.00 per ton, $175.00; 2,445 lbs. of pork, at 4 cents per pound, $97.80; 36 pigs on hand, valued at $175.00; 1,200 heads of cabbage, at 3 cents per head, $36.00; 2.000 bunches of celery, at 3 cents per bunch, $60.00; 500 gallons of milk, at 10 cents per gallon, $50.00; the amount of green stuff, such as lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, beans, peas, spinage, etc., etc.. which cannot be accurately accounted for, has amounted to at least $100 more, making a total of $1,878.58 as the value of the products of the farm and garden.

We paid out for pigs $94.00, for seeds $178.58, the estimated value of team work was $225.00, making a total expenditure of $497.58, leaving a balance to be accredited to the inmates of $1,381.00. There was 1,724 days work performed on the farm by the inmates between the first of April and the first of December. This would make the average earnings per capita of those engaged in farm and garden work 80.1 per day. Much of this work charged against the farm, was expended in grubbing, building fences, hauling fuel, fixing roads, and making general improvements on the farm, for which it cannot be credited in dollars and cents, separate from the other work. I am satisfied, that for all the labor that has been actually expended in producing the crops the returns have been

sufficient to pay the laborers $1.00 per day. While I regard this as a good showing for the first year, yet I anticipate a much better showing for the future, when the land is well fertilized and under a better state of cultivation. Right here I wish to recommend your honorable board, that you ask the legislature for an appropriation of $5,000.00 with which to establish a regular garden seed business. The state owns an abundance of land well adapted to such an enterprise. There is no business of this character, to my knowledge, established either in this state, or in any adjoining states, so that it will interfere with no one. Seeds matured in our climate are of much more value to agriculturists of the northwest than seeds matured in a milder climate. If conducted in an intelligent and scientific manner with this cheap labor, I know of no other enterprise that the state could engage in that would ultimately result in as much good to the agriculture of the northwest. By selecting seeds always from the most perfect vegetables maturing earliest in our climate it is believed by those well acquainted with the business, that many of our garden products now in use may be made to mature much earlier than they do at present, while others may be made to find a much more perfect development. The cost of establishing such a business by the state will be merely nominal in comparison to any other business employing a like number of men and the state's property will at the same time be greatly improved by putting the land under an excellent condition of cultivation. That the enterprise will pay the state good returns in dollars and cents can scarcely be doubted. It is a natural industry, and will give employment to many of these young men who are too young and too weak to work in the stone business.

The school is in a flourishing condition. We are successfully teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, history and civil government. The inmates are greatly interested in the school, and much good is being accomplished. We are sadly in need of books and apparatus, and I hope your honorable board will ask the legislature for a supply of both.

The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good during the year. We have not had a single death, no serious cases of sickness, and notwithstanding the stone business is accompanied with some risks, we have had no accident of any moment since we have been engaged in the business.

The discipline of the prison is also in an exceptionally good condition. We have not had an escape during the year, and no discontent among the inmates worthy of notice. I have been very fortunate in securing the services of a number of very competent officers, who have greatly aided me in organizing and conducting the work of the institution. These men are not sufficiently well paid for their services. The principal among these is Mr. Albert Garvin, to whom the state as well as myself is under lasting obligations for the work he has done here in organizing the prison discipline of this place. His experience has been simply invaluable, and yet the law only allows us to pay him $1,000.00 per year. He left an offer of $1,800.00 per year and a living for himself and family to come to our assistance. When it was understood that his services could probably be obtained, your honorable board instructed me to address him the following letter, which I did, viz:

Hon. Albert Garvin, Joliet, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—The boaad of managers of the Minnesota state reformatory instruct me to say to you that if you will accept the office of principal keeper in our reformatory they will pay you one thousand dollars per year for your services, and will in addition give you house rent, fuel and what vegetables your family need, that are raised on the farm, free, and that they will in addition go before the legislature when it meets again and ask them to give you eighteen hundred dollars per year and date it back to the time you commence work here with us.

The board say further that they have great confidence that such a request will be granted.

Hoping this will be satisfactory to you, and that you will favorably consider the offer I have made you, I remain,

Sincerely your servant,

D. E. MYERS.

I hope your honorable board will recommend this increase in the salary of the principal keeper, and by all means in your power induce the legislature to make good the promise expressed in this letter. The salary named is no more than is paid by many other institutions in the United States of this character, and is less than most of them are paying. The law creating the reformatory also fixes the salary of the clerk at $1,000 per year. It is not sufficient. The books to be kept are very complicated, and as the business of the institution increases, the very best kind of skill will be required. The salary should be raised to $1,500. Then again, there is no salary fixed by law for a steward of the institution or for a hospital steward. Both of these offices are absolutely essential to the working of the institution. The steward should not receive less than $75.00 per month, and the hospital steward not less than $60.00.

There is another matter to which I want to call the attention of your honorable board. The law creating this reformatory makes no distinction in regard to sex, and yet provision is only made to accommodate males. In fact, it would be impossible to take care of females at all. One was sentenced here and I took her into my family and kept her until a pardon could be obtained from the governor for her. There is doubtless great need for a female reformatory. In other states where they have been established the most satisfactory results have been obtained. It would, of course, be a great saving to the state to have such an institution under the same business management as the male reformatory; but the two sexes should never be kept in the same building, or where they could by any means communicate with each other. There could be no lovelier site for such an institution than this, if the state wishes to construct one. The material for the building could be taken out of the quarry here by the inmates, and the work of construction could also mostly be done by them. The same sewer that accommodates this institution would be sufficient for that also, and the vegetables for their table could be furnished from the garden, cultivated by the male inmates. I would therefore suggest to your honorable board that you either ask the legislature to construct a building in which to take care of the female convicts, or to so amend the law that none can be sent to this institution.

This institution has been established as a reformatory. I think I comprehend in a degree at least, the magnitude and the difficulties of the work contemplated by the people of the state and by your honorable board. Men are sent here with fixed habits of idleness; we are expected to make them industrious. They are sent here ignorant; we are expected to edu-

cate them and make them wise. They are sent here thieves, and we are expected to make them honest men. All of this requires a good deal of the making over process, and I have no doubt but your honorable board and the people of the state will often be disappointed in our work, as we doubtless will be ourselves. Yet I wish to say that I most thoroughly believe in the reformability of men. I believe that in most instances their deficiencies can be supplied, their faults corrected and their perversities rectified. But the work is of such magnitude that it can hardly be comprehended by the people not immediately engaged in it. Few people stop to consider that the population of an institution of this kind is of the most heterogeneous character imaginable. They come here with every conceivable distortion of character and of almost every nationality under heaven; some quick to take offence, others phlegmatic and hard to be moved; others again scheming, sly and calculating, while still others are desperadoes. Now, all these men are to be reformed. The public expect it to be done in a few days or months at least. Even some of the judges of our courts seem to think the indeterminate sentence means a short one and in some instances young men have been sentenced here for grand larceny and other serious crimes and it was said to them by the judge, at the time they were sentenced, that if they behaved themselves well they would probably be released in a few months. There seems to be a misapprehension of the work intended to be done here. Men are not sent here so much to be punished for crimes they have committed as to be trained to lead a better life in the future. Habits of industry, honesty and truthfulness cannot be established as a rule in a few days or even months. They must be drilled, drilled, drilled, until they become accustomed to systematic and regular action and learn to behave in accordance with the established rules of society. In my opinion but few young men who have knowingly committed serious crimes, should be discharged from an institution of this character in less than from eighteen months to two years, and in many instances the time should be longer. The means so far afforded us by the state has been wholly inadequate for the work to be accomplished. We have no library, but few school books and no educational apparatus. We have no trades in which to give an industrial training except stone and paving cutting and gardening. Desirable as these may be there are many who have no taste for such work and who will not follow it when they leave here. The state, by the recommendation of your honorable board will doubtless supply many of these deficiencies in the near future. It is certainly to be hoped that the present legislature will supply us at least with a good library and an abundance of school apparatus.

It is too early to judge of the value of the work we are doing here. We have turned 21 of the inmates out on parole. Two of these have abused the confidence placed in them and left the places they were put to work, and probably have left the state. The balance are doing well. Probably some of them have not gained in knowledge, goodness and high purpose, all that we could desire to have them gain, but they have generally been upright in conduct and we have no doubt but they did gain in goodness while here and we believe that most of them will be permanently benefitted by the discipline and training they have received in this institution. For the future it appears to me that the outlook is good. I firmly believe that whatever needs to be done for the reformation of the prisoners,

can be done, although the undertaking is large and the discouragements and hindrances are many. I believe also that if properly backed up by the state that this institution will in the near future become self-sustaining and by that means a large burden will be saved the state.

The following is a summary of estimates for appropriations imperatively needed to meet the absolute necessities of the institution at the present time:

One cell wing	$90,000.00
Two dining rooms	17,120.00
One boiler house	8,200.00
One chimney	4,000.00
Heating and ventilating	6,000.00
One barn	2,500.00
Electric light plant	2,000.00
Library	2,000.00
Rotary steel oven	1,200.00
Farm machinery and stock	2,500.00
To establish garden seed business	5,000.00
Tools and machinery for quarry	6,000.00
To establish tailor shop	500.00
Total	$147,020.00

Appended you will find physician's report, school report, also financial and statistical statements, showing the condition of the Minnesota state reformatory and inmates. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. MYERS,
General Superintendent.

To Hon. D. E. Myers, Superintendent of Minnesota State Reformatory.

As physician to the institution under your charge, I submit the following report, together with a tabulated statement by my assistant.

There have been no deaths to report, and but two cases of serious sickness. During the month of December there has been quite an epidemic of tonsilitis. The majority of sick calls continue to be, as stated in my last report, ailments such as strains, sprains, bruises, colds and effects of colds, arising largely from the newness of the work.

While the average health is good, it might easily and should be improved. There must be a greater diversity of industries if all are to be profitably employed without physical detriment to some, as stone work is too heavy labor for some of the young men. By profitably I mean in his reclamation, and not as applied especially to the state in dollars and cents.

A money basis may be best in calculations of a prison, but cannot be uppermost in those of a reformatory while it remains a reformatory in fact as well as in name.

The sanitary condition of the cell wing cannot be further improved until there is a change in the system of ventilation. I would most respectfully and yet most vigorously urge you and those having it in their power, to bring about two things, better system of ventilation, and the excluding of tobacco from the institution.

However much enslaved himself, I hardly think there can be found an intelligent father who will not acknowledge that, at least when applied to confined, immature, developing young men, the use of tobacco is a filthy, unnecessary, unhealthy habit, dwarfing the boy morally, mentally

and physically. Such being the undeniable facts, the boy has the right to ask the help of the institution and all right thinking men in breaking away from evil habits.

Those spoken to on this subject, almost without an exception, have earnestly desired the exclusion of tobacco, knowing that it injures them, yet unable to leave it alone while seeing it on all sides of them.

The total reporting sick call during the year was 1,921, being an average of seven per day. The principal causes receiving treatment were as follows:

Diarrhoea, constipation	97	Eyes weak or injured	24
Sprains and bruises	91	Urinary troubles	18
Rheumatism and pleurisy	77	Dyspepsia	14
Biliousness and headache	73	La Grippe	15
Coughs and colds	49	Eczema and erysipelas	13
Neuralgia	38	Boils and felons	13
Tonsilitis and sore throat	34	Pericarditis	66
Bronchitis and catarrh	29	Pneumonia	2
			593

The apparent discrepancy between number reported on sick-book and number receiving treatment, arises from the fact that a man's name might appear several times in succession if confined in sick cell, while the ailment is counted once only

Respectfully,

W. T. STONE.

NOTE—The architect has provided a thorough system of forced ventilation, which has not been put in operation on account of a lack of funds.

D. E. MYERS, Supt.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Hon. D. E. Myers, General Superintendent:

I herewith submit this, the first report of the reformatory schools, covering the period from their formation to the present time.

When, in January, 1890, the schools were first organized, it was found necessary to divide the whole body into three parts, it proved to be no easy task, as nearly every State in the Union was represented, and as many different degrees of advancement, from those who could scarce distingnish between words to those having obtained a fair education. It was evident from the beginning that it would be necessary to make study a matter of compulsion, because it is generally a fact that some men are perfectly satisfied with their own knowledge and would never attempt to increase it of their own volition.

Arithmetic, being the chief basis of classification, was taught to each division according to their knowledge of it from the simplest notation through the mysteries of fractions into business computations, also beginning with the lowest division receiving instruction in the simplest forms of language lessons; the intermediate grade studying geography and more advanced language lessons, to the highest grade taking U. S. history in connection with geography, all were, according to their various abilities, in some way occupied.

This work, three evenings each week, only two instructors being engaged, continued until the summer months. During the hot months the schools enjoyed a vacation, but in September they were reorganized on a closer grading, by reason of a better knowledge of the capabilities of the men, and also to the engagement of one more instructor for those who could read and write but little, if any. This class receives instruction in writing, spelling and simple numbers. They are making good progress but have been considerably hampered by insufficient room. This however will soon be remedied.

The remainder of the men were again divided into three classes, called the B, C and D. Each class receives instruction in arithmetic. The other branches are nearly the same as last year, with the exception that civil government has been added to the B class studies in connection with the U. S. history; the C class has geography, the D class advanced language lessons.

There are at present ten men who can read and write German, who have no knowledge of English. These receive special instruction in English until they are competent to enter one of the English classes. There are also seven men who are engaged in late work or have some infirmity, who are for these reasons placed on the excused list.

A decided interest is manifested in all the classes, and it is a pleasure to be able to note a general improvement.

A much needed help for the school is a good library, especially for members of the upper division, and a help that ought to be supplied as soon as possible in order to produce the best results.

The marking system is alike in all branches, being based upon 100 per cent, that denoting satisfactory recitations, the grading being from that to a complete failure.

The recitation time is one hour and forty-five minutes, but classes by C and D have each two subjects during that time, thus allowing fifty minutes to each subject and five minutes for the instructors to change places, call rolls, etc. Each of the three classes has two recitation evenings each week. The E or lowest class is engaged three evenings.

The schools have just begun to assume definite proportions, and it is hoped that before another school year opens ampler facilities for classifications and advancement may be secured.

Below is a scheme showing classes, studies, teachers, etc., as taken from secretary's chart:

Teachers.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed.	Thursday.	Friday.	Sat.
Weyrens.....	1st Hour.	C—Arithmetic.	D—Arithmetic.	Lectures.	B—Arithmetic.	.....	Rest.
Hulbert.....		E—Writing	E—Spelling		E—Writing....	.....	
Butts		D—Language..	B—Civil Gov't.		C—Geography.	.....	
Weyrens.....	2d Hour.	D—Arithmetic.	B—Arithmetic.		C—Arithmetic.	.....	
Hulbert.....		E—Writing	E—Writing		E—Numbers...	.....	
Butts.....		C—Geography	D—Language..		B—U. S. Hist'y	.....	
Weyrens....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	German.	
Butts	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Choir....	

Respectfully,
J. O. BUTTS,
Principal.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.

Statement of "Building Fund," Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures to December 31st, 1890:

EXPENDITURES.

Attendance	$ 4,652.08	
Fuel	101.15	
Light	1.65	
Freight and transportation	15.45	
Postage and telegraph	25.83	
Books, stationery and printing	261.02	
Household supplies	11.50	
Furniture and upholstery	157.05	
Building, repairs, etc.	142,603.96	
Tools and machinery	4,411.83	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	10,356.88	
Expense not classified	4,008.19	
		$ 166,606.59

APPROPRIATIONS.

August 1st, 1887	$ 50,000.00	
August 1st, 1888	50,000.00	
August 12th, 1889, available April 1st, 1890	33,000.00	
November 20th, 1889, available April 1st, 1891	33,000.00	$ 166,000.00
Deficit		$ 606.59

Statement of Extraordinary "Improvements and Repairs Fund" Minnesota State Reformatory for year ending January 31, 1890.

EXPENDITURES.

Oct., 1890. Expense list	$119.66	
Nov., 1890. Expense list	687.00	
Dec., 1890. Expense list	45.23	$851.89
Appropriation		750.00
Deficit		$101.89

Statement of "Inmates Deposit Fund" Minnesota State Reformatory from January 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1890	$1,628.59	
Received from friends of inmates	33.60	
Received from inmates	72.20	
Received from earnings of inmates	3,868.79	$5,603.18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid friends of inmates	186.00	
Paid to inmates paroled and discharged	1,578.25	
Paid for papers, books, dental work, etc., for inmates	593.01	$2,357.26
		$3,245.92

Statement "Miscellaneous Receipts" Minnesota State Reformatory—December 31st, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

1888.	Wheat sold	$77.52
1889.	From Murphy & Wright, for freight paid on steam heating apparatus by error	8.50
1890.	From land owners for sewer connections placed Minnesota state reformatory	51.35
1890.	For loading rubble stone	137.25
1890.	From sales of curbing, etc	3,231.88
	Total	$3,506.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 18th, checks Nos. 336 and 1,163 to state auditor	$2,658.12	
Nov. 29th, check No. 1,164 to state auditor	848.38	
		$3,506.50

NOTE—The above disbursements were credited by state auditor to Minnesota state reformatory, current expense fund.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

Of Current Expenses of Minnesota State Reformatory for year ending December 31st, 1890.

Mos.	Attendance	Food.	Clothing and bedding	Laundry supplies.	Fuel.	Light.	Medical supplies.	Freight and transport'n.	Postage and telegraphy.	Books, stationery and printing.	Amusem'ts and instructions.	Household supplies.	Furniture and upholst'y	Building repairs, &c.	Tools and machinery.	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	Expense not classified.	Industrial training ex.	TOTAL.
1890.																			
Jan..	$1.383.39	$752.47	$113.38	$26.22	$407.16	$102.96	$50.68	$68.40	$31.56	$175.88	31.55	$126.93	.....	$33.56	$474.67	$65.37	$33.14	$427.00	$4,274,32
Feb..	1,416.25	595.85	323.16	3.50	289.52	27.30	26.60	143.35	9.90	231.18	1.63	55.89	4.50	9.03	95.31	55.52	22.10	398.13	3.706.72
Mch.	1,403.02	573.97	169.09	23,85	492 86	19.10	28.64	101.08	34.31	10.60	1.50	28.12	29.50	10.00	92.07	79.05	163 51	458.22	3,718.49
April	1,409.50	804,31	564.93	17,25	308.63	64.00	41.61	82.60	34.11	29.85	....	118.01	40.78	9.64	71.65	88.46	61.22	471.99	4.218.54
May..	1.439.33	682.70	111.77	9.20	306.05	27.65	17.96	219.83	7.81	34.35	1.75	73.13	.....	21.09	179.72	88.10	2.40	581.84	3,804.68
June.	1,432.49	528.35	403.26	29.90	118.72	.....	14.06	41.80	51.37	10.52	3 90	67.96	2,25	47.41	210.98	159.91	69.96	5* 7.43	3,780.27
July.	1,444.21	721.01	136.85	30.00	12.35	26.35	21.70	63.72	8.50	26.15	....	61.37	.....	1.65	134.35	74.25	189.36	607.74	3,559,56
Aug.	1,437.55	725.68	54.71	20.25	209.92	19.50	19.56	16.10	15.89	25.80	....	61.75	.....	3.05	199.00	107.19	167.13	598.46	3,681.54
Sept.	1,474.72	644.25	119.38	29.20	67.11	65.92	11.81	47.60	65.58	50.18	.....	16.40	.....	259.78	471.65	24.45	7.08	596.75	3,951.86
Oct...	1,525.39	1,154.45	1,009.78	29.65	304.59	21.15	18.39	117.15	19.37	105.20	....	34 94	.....	129.05	59.97	1.45	90.38	613.44	5.234.35
Nov..	1,423.83	478.25	416.21	22.60	389.51	109 85	20.03	75.70	59.91	16.13	.....	11.36	14,60	38.74	103.35	50.25	4.50	629.85	3,844.67
Dec..	1,467.23	637,73	271.98	3.25	472.36	19.50	.....	138.22	45.71	40.85	....	17.27	14.60	11.19	.221.70	1.55	84.98	712.13	4,180.25
	$17,256.91	$8,319.02	$3,694.50	$244.87	$3,358.78	$503.28	$271.04	$1,115.55	$384.02	$756.69	$10 33	$673.13	$106.23	$574.19	$2,314.42	$795.55	$895.76	$6,682.98	$47,957.25

Classified Statement of Current Expense Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, from August 1st, 1889 to January 1st, 1890.

APPROPRIATIONS.		
August 1, 1889	$ 28,000.00	$ 28,000.00
EXPENDITURES.		
Attendance	$ 5,669.72	
Food	1,977.08	
Clothing and bedding	2,684.01	
Laundry supplies	35.43	
Fuel	1,021.27	
Light	164.28	
Medical supplies	206.66	
Freight and transportation	364.15	
Postage and telegraph	91.51	
Books, stationery and printing	409.52	
Amusements and instruction	83.55	
Household supplies	1,036.25	
Furniture and upholstery	1,272.94	
Building, repairs, etc	799.80	
Tools and machinery	2,317.54	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,000.65	
Expenses not classified	108.69	
Industrial training expenses	1,132.95	$ 20,376.00
Unexpended January 1st, 1890		$ 7,624.00

Classified Statement of Current Expense Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, From January 1, 1890, to December 31, 1890.

Expenditures.	Amt.	Total.	C'st per cap.
Attendance	$17,256 91		$151.78
Food	8,319.02		73.17
Clothing and bedding	3,694.50		32.49
Laundry supplies	244.87		2.15
Fuel	3,358.78		29.54
Light	503.28		4.42
Medical supplies	271.04		2.38
Freight and transportation	1,115.55		9.82
Postage and telegraphy	384.02		3.37
Books, stationery and printing	756.69		6.66
Amusements and instruction	10.33		.09
Household supplies	673.13		5.92
Furniture and upholstery	106.23		.93
Building repairs, etc	574.19		5.05
Tools and machinery	2,314.42		20.36
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	795.55		6.99
Expense not classified	895.76		7.88
Industrial training expense	6,682.98		58.78
		$47,957.25	$421.78
Receipts.			
Unexpended January 1, 1890	$7,624.00		
Appropriation due August 1, 1890	28,000.00		
Transferred from miscellaneous rec'ts accts.	3,506.50	$39,130.50	
Deficit		$8,826.75	

Statement showing the number of Inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory, Received, Discharged, Paroled and Pardoned; also, the Highest, Lowest and Average number of Inmates during each Month for the year ending December 31, 1890.

Months.	Received.					Discharged.											No. inmates on hand at end of each month.		No. inmates on hand during month.		Daily average for month.	Average per year
	Sentenced by district court.		Sentenced by U. S. court.	Total received.		Paroled by board of managers.		Paroled men discharged and pardoned.		Remaining on parole.	Disch'g'd at expir't'n of sent'.	Transferred to Stillwater.	Escaped	Pardoned.	Total out.							
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Largest.	Smallest		
1890.																						
January	9	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	104	....	104	100	100.9	.....
February	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	....	113	104	109.5	.....
March	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	11	....	103	....	114	103	106.7	.....
April	10	....	....	10	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	110	....	110	101	106.	.....
May	5	....	....	5	..	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	113	....	113	110	111.8	.....
June	5	....	1	6	...	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	....	115	....	116	112	114 3	.....
July	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	..	2	....	....	....	3	....	113	....	115	113	114.	.....
August	..	....	....	..	....	2	....	..	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	....	110	....	112	110	110.8	.....
September	6	....	1	7	...	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	113	....	113	107	110.2	.....
October	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	123	....	123	113	117.3	.....
November	13	....	....	13	...	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	132	....	132	121	127.	.....
December	15	....	....	15	...	7	....	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	8	....	139	....	139	131	135.6	.....
Total	84	....	2	86	...	22	1	6	1	16	9	10	....	2	43	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	113.7

Table showing the Number of Inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory Received from different counties from January 1st, 1890, to December 31st, 1890; also number discharged during the year, and on hand December 31st, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Anoka	2	1	1	.73
Becker	.....	1	.....	.....
Blue Earth	3	2	3	2.16
Brown	1	1	1	.72
Carlton	4	1	4	2.88
Chisago	1	.....	1	.72
Chippewa	2	.....	2	1.43
Clay	1	.....	1	.72
Crow Wing	.....	1	.....	.....
Dakota	2	.....	2	1.43
Dodge	1	.....	2	1.43
Fillmore	.....	.....	1	.73
Freeborn	.....	.....	1	.72
Goodhue	.....	.....	2	1.42
Hennepin	25	17	40	28.76
Jackson	.....	.....	1	.72
Kandiyohi	1	.....	1	.73
Mower	2	.....	2	1.43
Nobles	.....	.....	1	.72
Olmsted	.....	.....	1	.73
Otter Tail	5	1	7	5.03
Pine	1	.....	1	.72
Polk	.....	1	.....	.....
Ramsey	14	7	23	16.54
Rice	2	.....	7	5.03
Rock	.....	1	.....	.....
Scott	.....	2	.....	.....
Sibley	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Louis	6	3	8	5.75
Stearns	5	.....	15	10.79
United States Courts	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	2	.....	.....
Winona	2	1	7	5.03
Wright	3	1	3	2.16
Yellow Medicine	1	.....	1	.72
	86	44	139	100.05

Table showing Age of Inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory received and discharged during the year 1890, and on hand December 31st, 1890.

AGE.	Received.	Discharged.	On Hand.	Per Cent.
Sixteen	2	.....	2	14.43
Seventeen	8	2	12	8.63
Eighteen	14	3	16	11.51
Nineteen	8	1	16	11.51
Twenty	9	2	12	8.63
Twenty-one	7	5	15	10.79
Twenty-two	3	4	6	4.32
Twenty-three	5	8	10	7.19
Twenty-four	5	2	12	8.63
Twenty-five	10	5	15	10.79
Twenty-six	4	3	5	3.60
Twenty-seven	3	4	6	4.32
Twenty-eight	2	2	3	2.16
Twenty-nine	5	1	6	4.32
Thirty	1	2	3	2.16
Total	86	44	139	100

Table showing Nativity of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the year ending December 31st., 1890; also discharged during the year, and on hand at end of year.

States and Foreign Countries.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Alabama	1	.....	1	.72
Illinois	4	4	9	6.47
Indiana	.....	.....	6	4.31
Iowa	4	2	2	1.44
Maine	1	.....	1	.72
Massachusetts	2	1	5	3.60
Michigan	3	1	4	2.88
Minnesota	17	7	27	19.41
Missouri	.....	1	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	6	1	.72
New York	3	3	7	5.03
Ohio	2	1	4	2 88
Pennsylvania	1	.....	6	4.32
Rhode Island	2	.....	2	1.44
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Vermont	1	3	.....	.....
Wisconsin	13	....	23	16.54
Austria	1	.....	1	.72
Bohemia	.....	2	.....	.....
Canada	6	3	5	3.60
England	1	.....	2	1.44
France	.....	1	1	.72
Germany	7	4	14	10.07
Havana, Cuba	1	.....	1	.72
Ireland	2	.....	4	2.88
New Brunswick	1	.....	1	.72
Norway	4	2	6	4.32
Sweden	4	1	4	2.88
Switzerland	1	.....	1	.72
Unknown	.....	.....	1	.73
Total	86	4 4	139	100.00

Table showing the Parentage of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1890, also discharged during year and on hand Dec. 31st 1890.

NATIONALITY.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
American	17	11	38	27.32
American and German	1	.....	1	.72
American and African	.....	.....	1	.72
Austrian	1	.....	1	.72
Bohemian	.....	1	.....	.....
English	1	3	3	2.16
French	3	2	1	.73
French and Canadian	2	.....	3	2.16
French and Indian	2	.....	2	1.44
German	11	7	25	18.00
Irish	29	14	39	28.04
Jew	1	.....	1	.72
Negro	3	.....	4	2.88
Norwegian	5	3	8	5.75
Pennsylvania Dutch	.....	.....	1	.72
Spainiard	1	.....	1	.72
Scotch	1	.....	2	1.44
Scotch and Irish	1	.....	1	.72
Scotch and German	1	.....	1	72
Swedish	4	1	4	2.88
Swedish and Irish	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	1	.....	.....
Swiss	2	.....	2	1.44
Total	86	44	139	100.00

Table showing Crimes committed by Prisoners received at the Minnesota State Reformatory from January 1st to December 31st, 1890, also discharged during the year and remaining on hand December 31st, 1890.

CRIME.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Arson, 3rd degree	2	.....	4	2.88
Assault, 1st degree	1	.....	1	.72
Assault, second degree	4	9	9	6.47
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	.....	1	.72
Attempt to commit rape	.....	.....	1	.72
Attempt to carnally know and abuse	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt a child under 10 years of age	1	.....	1	.72
Attempt to commit burglary, 3rd degree	1	.....	1	.72
Burglary 2nd degree	.....	1	1	72
Burglary 3rd degree	6	.....	11	7.91
Criminally removing stolen goods	1	.....	1	.72
Forgery, 1st degree	.....	.....	1	.73
Forgery, 2nd degree	6	2	9	6.47
Forgery, 3rd degree	1	.....	2	1.44
Grand larceny, 1st degree	3	5	14	10.07
Grand larceny, 2nd degree	54	23	74	53.21
Incest	1	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter, 1st degree	1	.....	1	.72
Robbery, 1st degree	.....	2	3	2.16
Robbery with dangerous weapon	.....	.....	1	.73
Robbing U. S. mails	1	.....	1	.72
Seduction under promise of marriage	1	1	.....	.....
Swindling	.....	.....	1	.72
Passing counterfeit money	1	.....	1	.72
	86	44	139	100.00

Table showing Occupation of Inmates received at Minnesota State Reformatory, from January 1 to December 31, 1890; also, number discharged during year and on hand December 31, 1890.

Occupation.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.
Agent	.....	1	.....
Barber	3	2	4
Brakeman	.....	1	1
Book-keeper	.....	1	1
Butcher	2	3	2
Baker	.....	1	.....
Blacksmith	2	2	2
Brick mason	.....	.....	1
Boiler maker	2	.....	2
Boot-black	1	.....	1
Carpenter	3	1	6
Cabinet maker	.....	.....	1
Cigar maker	1	.....	3
Clerk	2	1	2
Common laborer	6	6	20
Cook	2	2	4
Cooper	.....	1	.....
Dairyman	.....	1	.....
Domestic	.....	1	.....
Engineer	.....	2	1
Farmer	19	2	22
Farm hand	2	1	5
Fireman	.....	.....	2
Florist	1	.....	1
Glass blower	1	.....	1
Hack, depot and R. R. man	3	.....	1
Hostler	3	.....	3
Lather	1	.....	1
Lawyer	1	.....	1
Leather finisher	.....	.....	1
Lumberman	1	.....	1
Machinist	.....	.....	1
Marble cutter	.....	1	.....
Miner	.....	.....	1
Mill hand	.....	.....	1
Moulder	.....	.....	1
Musician	.....	1	.....
Newswaper man	1	.....	1
No occupation	4	2	7
Painter and paper hanger	3	1	5
Press feeder	2	.....	2
Pressman	1	.....	1
Printer	5	2	3
Plumber and gas fitter	2	1	2
Porter	1	.....	2
Railroad man	2	4	3
Railway mail clerk	1	.....	1
Salesman	.....	.....	1
Sailor	1	.....	1
Sewing-machine operator	.....	.....	1

Table showing Occupation of Inmates received at Minnasota State Reformatory, from January 1 to December 31, 1890; also, number discharged during year and on hand December 31. 1890.

OCCUPATION.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand,
Shingle weaver	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	1	.....	2
Stable man	.....	1	.....
Stock-yard man	1	.....	1
Tailor	.....	1	2
Teamster	.....	.....	2
Telegraph operator	1	.....	2
Tinner	1	.....	1
Tinner and cornice maker	1	.....	1
Waiter	2	.....	3
Total	86	44	139

Table showing the Religious Belief, the Education and Habits of Life of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the year 1890, *also Discharged during the year, and on hand December* 31, 1890.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Baptist	1	.....	1	.72
Catholic	40	22	52	37 42
Christian	1	.....	1	.72
Congregationalist	.....	.....	.....	....
Episcopal	1	.....	2	1.44
Evangelist	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran	9	3	12	8.64
Methodist	5	1	7	5.04
None	27	18	60	43 14
Presbyterian	2	.....	3	2.16
Universalist	.....	.....	1	.72
Total	86	44	139	100.00
EDUCATION.				
Can read and write	78	44	136	97.84
Can not read and write	8	.....	3	2.16
Total	86	44	139	100.00
HABITS.				
Intemperate	51	23	92	66.16
Temperate	34	21	45	32.41
Moderate	1	.....	2	1.44
Use tobacco	.....	42	135	97.12
Do not use tobacco	.....	2	4	2.88
MARRIED OR SINGLE.				
Married	10	7	9	93.52
Single	76	37	130	6.48
Total	86	44	139	100.00

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

Classified Statement of Current Expense Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, Showing Expenditures, Cost Per Capita, Appropriationand Deficit for Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1890.

Expenditures—	Am't.	Total.	C'st per cap.
Attendance	$15,597.91		$191.15
Food	6,635.74		81.32
Clothing and bedding	4,506.45		55.23
Laundry supplies	175.35		2.16
Fuel	2,956.56		36.23
Light	431.64		5.29
Medical supplies	407.91		5.00
Freight and transportation	1,084.93		13.29
Postage and telegraphy	269.07		3.30
Books, stationery and printing	928.05		11.37
Amusements and instruction	93.88		1.15
Household supplies	1,567.66		19.21
Furniture and upholstery	1,349.97		16.54
Building repairs, etc	932.18		11.42
Tools and machinery	3,576.29		43.83
Farm garden stock and grounds	1,611.31		19.75
Expense not classified	650.38		7.97
Industrial training expenses	4,665.30		57.17
		$47,440.58	581.38
Appropriation due Aug 1st. 1889		28,000.00	
Deficit		19,440.58	
Average number inmates during year	81.6		

Classified Statement of Current Expenses of Minnesota State Reformatory for the Fiscal Year ending July 31, 1890.

MONTH.	Attendance.	Food.	Clothing and bedding.	Laundry supplies.	Fuel.	Light.	Medical supplies.	Freight and transportation.	Postage and telegraphy.	Books, stationery and printing.	Amusements and instruction.	Household supplies.	Furniture and upholstery.	Building repairs, etc.	Tools and machinery.	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	Expenses not classified.	Industrial training expenses.	Total.
1889.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
August	228.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.70	13 29	36.54	.....	329.42	.....	15.88	88.72	.....	.....	.....	712.71
September	339 16	352.79	1.030.34	13.64	12.17	2.40	.....	33 60	15.53	16.05	.....	154.17	.....	602.33	1,609.35	514.53	.....	.....	5,642.08
October	2,3:2.77	600.06	1,133.12	21.25	405.52	50 66	203.01	59.04	27.60	126.51	78.00	462.76	766.02	32.65	303.20	466.37	36.11	412.62	7.248.17
November	1,365.66	376.77	252.57	.16	291.40	73.80	3.65	184.86	26.01	25.57	.....	46.90	506.92	.18	224.96	10.75	37.15	328.47	3,248.86
December	1,413.97	647.46	267.98	.38	312.18	37.42	.....	80.95	9.08	204.85	5.55	43.00	.....	58.76	6.31	9.00	35.43	391.86	3,524.18
1890.																			
January	1,383.39	752.47	113.38	26 22	407.16	102.96	50.68	68.40	31.56	175.88	1.55	126.93	.....	33 56	474.67	65.37	33 14	427.00	4,274.32
February	1,416.26	595.85	323.16	3.50	289.52	27.30	26.60	143.35	9.90	231.18	1.63	55.89	4.50	9.03	95.31	55.52	22.10	398.13	3,708.72
March	1,403.02	573 97	169.09	23 85	492.86	19.10	28.64	101.08	34 31	10.60	1.50	28.12	29.50	10.00	92 07	79.05	163.51	458.22	3,718.41
April	1,404.59	804.31	564.93	17.25	308.63	64.00	41.61	82.60	34.11	29.85	.....	118.01	40.78	9.64	71.65	88 46	61 22	471.99	4,218.54
May	1,439.33	682.70	111.77	9 20	306.05	27.65	17.96	219.93	7.81	34.35	1.75	73.13	.....	21.09	179.72	88.10	2.40	581.84	3,804.68
June	1,432.49	528.35	403.26	29.90	118 72	.....	14.06	41.80	51.37	10:52	3.90	67.96	2.25	47.41	210.98	159.91	69.96	587.43	3.780 27
July	1,444.21	721.01	136.85	30.00	12.35	26.35	21.70	63.72	8.50	26.15	.....	61.37	.....	1.65	134.35	74.25	189.36	606.74	3,559.56
	15,597.91	6,635.74	4,506.45	175.35	2,956.56	431.64	407.91	1,084.93	269.07	928.05	93.88	1,567.66	1,349.97	932.18	3,576.29	1,611.31	650.38	4,665.30	47440 58

Classified Table of Cost of Attendance of Minnesota State Reformatory for fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Total.	Per Capita.
Officers	$516.66	$466.67	$466.67	$466.66	$466.66	$466.67	$466 66	$466.68	$466.67	$466.70	$466.66	$466.66	$5,650.02	$69 25
Keepers	.....	140.33	225.83	295.17	303.17	280 00	280 00	270 64	260.00	264.00	265.83	275.25	2,860.22	35.06
Guards	.....	119.00	327.00	288.00	282.31	282.89	279.92	254.04	260.00	260.00	280.00	282.30	2,915.46	35.79
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.84	25.83	35.84	35.83	35.85	.....	.....	159.19	1.96
School guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	13.00	17.00	10.00	.....	.....	61 00	.75
Miscellaneous	11.50	27 50	40.95	.....	21.00	.....	17.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	126.95	1 56
Kitchen departments	.....	44.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	106.64	105.84	105 05	110.00	105.78	115.00	115.00	1,137 31	13.94
Engineer's department	11.66	102.33	95.50	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85 00	90 00	979.49	12.00
Chaplain	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	20.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	25 00	20.00	175.00	2 15
Turnkeys	.....	47.66	80.83	80.83	80.83	76 35	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	816.50	10.02
Farm and garden	.....	.16	40.00	40.00	40.00	40 00	40.00	72.77	80.00	108.00	120.00	120 00	716.77	8.67
Total	$539.82	963.49	$1,386.78	$1,365 66	$1,413.97	$1,383 39	$1,416.25	$1,403.02	$1,409.50	$1,439.33	$1,432.49	$1,444.21	$15,597.91	$191.15
Average inmates	.....	.....	39.1	81.9	95	100.9	109.5	106.7	106	111.8	114.3	114	81.6	.....

CLASSIFICATION OF INVENTORY MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, JULY 31, 1890.

	Permanent Improvement.	Bills Payable.	Current Expense.	From farm and quarry.	Total.
Food			$ 471.09		$ 471.09
Clothing and bedding			1,820.93		1,820.93
Laundry supplies			23.10		23.10
Fuel			4.50		4.50
Light			28.23		28.23
Medical supplies			202.77		202.77
Books, stationery and printing			582.56		582.56
Amusements and instruction			73.95		73.95
Household supplies	$ 5.00		775.02		77[illegible].02
Furniture and upholstery			1,087.45		1,087.45
Building, repairs, etc	144,685.22	$ 750.00	973.16		146,408.38
Tools and machinery	4,621.16		2,608.73		7,229.89
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	9,092.83	905.00	1,299.00	$ 1,207.70	12,504.53
Expenses not classified			34.78		34.78
Industrial training expenses, manufactured stones on hand				10,000.00	10,000.00
Totals	$ 158,404.21	$ 1,655.00	$ 9,985.27	$ 11,207.70	$ 181,252.18

Classification of Food Purchased by Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890.

Breadstuffs		$1,063.93
Butter and milk		428.89
Eggs		95.70
Fruits		446.77
Fish		86.33
Meats		2,179.08
Poultry		23.40
Sundries		1,382.06
Vegetables		692.92
Freight on food		104.64
Paid officer's board before opening of institution		132.02
Total		$6,635.74
Inventory Aug. 1st, 1890		471.09
Cost of food used during year		$6,164.65
Average number inmates fed	81.6	
Average number officers fed	25.6	
Average number fed	107.2	
Total number days board furnished	39,088.	
Cost per cap. food purchased	0.169	
Cost per cap. food consumed	0.158	

Statement showing the Number of Inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory, Received, Discharged, Pardoned, Escaped and Paroled; also the Highest, Lowest and Average Number of Inmates during each month for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890.

Year.	Month.	RECEIVED.						DISCHARGED.												No. of inmates on hand at end of each month.		No. inmates on hand during month.		Daily average for month.	Average for year.
		Transferred from Stillwater.	Sentenced by district court.		Sentenced by U. S. court.	Total received.		Paroled by board of managers.		Paroled, discharged and pardoned.		Remaining on parole.	Discharged at expiration of sentence.	Transferred to Stillwater.	Escaped.	Pardoned.	Total out.					Largest.	Smallest.		
		M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1889..	August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
	September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
	October	75	4	....	....	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		79	....	79	74	39.1	....
	November	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....		88	....	88	76	81.9	....
	December	....	10	1	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....		96	1	97	88	95.0	....
1890..	January	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1		104	....	104	100	100.9	....
	February	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		113	....	113	104	109.5	....
	March	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	1	11	....		103	..	114	103	106.7	....
	April	....	10	....	....	10	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....		110	....	110	101	106.0	....
	May	....	5	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....		113	....	113	110	111.8	....
	June	....	5	....	1	6	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	....		115	....	116	112	114.3	....
	July	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....		113	....	115	113	114.0	....
	Totals	75	64	1	1	140	1	7	1	1	1	6	6	10	1	3	27	1		.....	....	.....	.....	.....	81.6

Table showing the Number of Inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, Received from different counties during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890, also Discharged during the year and on hand at the end of the year.

COUNTIES.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Anoka	2	.....	2	1.77
Becker	1	1	.....	.....
Blue Earth	4	2	2	1.77
Brown	1	1	.....	.....
Carlton	3	.....	3	2.65
Clay	1	.....	1	.88
Crow Wing	2	1	1	.88
Dakota	2	.....	2	1.77
Dodge	1	.....	1	.88
Fillmore	1	.....	1	.88
Freeborn	1	.....	1	.88
Goodhue	2	.....	2	1.77
Hennepin	46	10	36	31.84
Jackson	1	.....	1	.88
Mower	1	.....	1	.88
Nobles	1	.....	1	.88
Olmsted	1	.....	1	.88
Otter Tail	5	.....	5	4.42
Pine	1	.....	1	.88
Polk	1	1	.....	.....
Ramsey	21	7	14	12.48
Rice	6	.....	6	5.31
Rock	1	1	.....	.....
Scott	2	.....	2	1.77
Sibley	1	1	.....	.....
St. Louis	8	2	6	5.31
Stearns	10	.....	10	8.84
Washington	2	1	1	.88
Winona	7	.....	7	6.19
Wright	4	.....	4	3.54
United States court	1	.....	1	.89
Total	141	28	113	100.00

Table showing Age of Inmates Received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890. Also, discharged during the year, and remaining on hand at end of year.

AGE.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Sixteen	2	.....	2	1.77
Seventeen	10	1	9	8 06
Eighteen	11	1	10	8.84
Nineteen	10	.....	10	8.84
Twenty	9	1	8	7.08
Twenty-one	16	4	12	10.60
Twenty-two	8	1	7	6.19
Twenty-three	19	5	14	12.39
Twenty-four	13	2	11	9.72
Twenty-five	13	2	11	9.72
Twenty-six	7	3	4	3.53
Twenty-seven	10	4	6	5.30
Twenty-eight	4	1	3	2.66
Twenty-nine	5	1	4	3.53
Thirty	4	2	2	1.77
	141	28	113	100.00

Table showing Nativity of Inmates Received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, also discharged during the year and on hand at end of the year.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Alabama	1	.....	1	.88
Illinois	11	3	8	7.08
Iowa	6	3	3	2.65
Indiana	1	1	.....	.....
Massachusetts	4	.....	4	3.54
Minnesota	26	2	24	21.23
Missouri	1	.....	1	.88
Michigan	3	1	2	1.77
Maine	1	.....	1	.88
Nebraska	2	.....	2	1.77
New York	11	4	7	6.19
Ohio	5	3	2	1.77
Pennsylvania	6	.....	6	5.31
Kentucky	1	.....	1	.89
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	.89
Wisconsin	18	3	15	13.27
Vermont	1	.....	1	.89
Unknown	1	.....	1	.89
Bohemia	1	.....	1	.89
Canada	4	.....	4	3.54
Cuba	1	.....	1	.89
England	5	2	3	2.65
France	1	.....	1	.89
Germany	13	3	10	8.85
Ireland	2	.....	2	1.77
Norway	6	2	4	3.54
New Brunswick	1	.....	1	.89
Sweden	7	1	6	5.31
Total	141	28	113	100.00

Table showing the Percentage of Inmates Received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, also discharged and on hand at end of the year.

NATIONALITY.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
American	40	9	31	27.45
American and German	1	.. ..	1	.89
American and African	1	.....	1	.89
African	2	.....	2	1.77
Bohemian	1	.....	1	.89
English	6	2	4	3.54
French	4	.....	4	3.54
French and Indian	1	.....	1	.89
French and Irish	1	.....	1	.89
German	25	5	20	17.60
German and Scotch	1	.....	1	.89
Irish	38	7	31	27.45
Irish and Scotch	1	.....	1	.89
Norwegian	8	3	5	4.43
Pennsylvania Dutch	1	.....	1	.89
Scotch	1	.....	1	.89
Swedish	6	1	5	4.43
Swedish and Irish	1	.....	1	.89
Spaniard	1	.....	1	.89
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....
Total	141	28	113	100.00

Table showing Occupation of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890; also discharged during the year, and on hand at end of the year.

Occupation.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.
Agent	1	1	.....
Barber	5	4	1
Brakeman	1	.....	1
Book-keeper	2	.....	2
Butcher	3	1	2
Baker	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	4	1	3
Brick mason	1	.....	1
Common laborer	21	4	17
Bootblack	1	.....	1
Boiler-maker	1	.....	1
Carpenter	7	.....	7
Cigar-maker	3	.....	3
Clerk	2	1	1
Cooper	1	1	.....
Conductor	1	1	.....
Cook	4	2	2
Cabinet-maker	1	.....	1
Domestic	1	1	.....
Drayman	1	.....	1
Engineer	3	2	1
Fireman	3	1	2
Farmer	14	1	13
Farm hand	6	1	5
Florist	1	.....	1
Hostler	3	.....	3
Leather finisher	1	.....	1
Lather	1	.....	1
Lumberman	1	.....	1
Miner	1	.....	1
Mill hand	1	.....	1
Machinist	1	.....	1
Musician	1	.....	1
Marble-cutter	1	1	.....
Moulder	1	.....	1
No occupation	7	.....	7
Newspaper man	1	.....	1
Painter	4	1	3
Printer	2	.....	2
Plumber and gas-fitter	1	.....	1
Porter	1	.....	1
Railroad man	7	2	5
Railroad mail clerk	1	.....	1
Railroad man and hack driver	1	.....	1
Sewing machine operator	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	2	.....	2
Stableman	1	1	.....
Salesman	1	.....	1
Second cook	1	.....	1
Switchman	1	.....	1

Table showing Occupation of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890; also discharged during the year, and on hand at end of the year.

OCCUPATION.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.
Stock-yard man	1	.....	1
Telegraph operator	1	.....	1
Tailor	3	1	2
Teamster	1	.....	1
Waiter	2	.....	2
	141	28	113

Table of Crimes Committed by Inmates Received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890. *Also discharged during the year, and remaining on hand at end of year.*

CRIMES.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
Assault and robbery	1	.....	1	.88
Assault in first degree	1	.....	1	.88
Assault in second degree	14	6	8	7.08
Assault with dangerous weapons	1	.....	1	.88
Arson in the third degree	4	.....	4	3.54
Attempt to commit rape	1	.....	1	.88
Burglary in the second degree	2	.....	2	1.77
Burglary in the third degree	6	1	5	4.42
Burglary in third—attempt to commit	1	.....	1	.88
Carnally know and abuse a child under ten years—attempt to commit	1	.....	1	.88
Forgery in the first degree	1	.....	1	.88
Forgery in the second degree	9	1	8	7.08
Forgery in the third degree	1	.....	1	.88
Grand larceny in first degree	20	6	14	12.48
Grand larceny in second degree	67	13	54	47.77
Incest	1	.....	1	.88
Larceny	1	1	.....	.....
Robbery in first degree	5	.....	5	4.42
Robbery with dangerous weapons	1	.....	1	.88
Robbing United States mail	1	.....	1	.88
Swindling	1	.....	1	.88
Seduction under promise of marriage	1	.....	1	.88
Total	141	28	113	100.00

Table showing the Religious Belief, the Education and Habits of Life of Inmates received at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890, discharged during the year and on hand at the end of year.

Religious Belief.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.	Per cent.
No church	23	6	17	15.04
Christian	1	.....	1	.89
Episcopal	1	.....	1	.89
Lutheran	5	.....	5	4.42
Methodist	4	1	3	2.65
Presbyterian	1	.....	1	.89
Protestant	47	9	38	33.63
Catholic	59	12	47	41.59
Total	141	28	113	100.00
Education.				
Can read and write	131	28	103	91.15
Cannot read and write	10	.....	10	8.85
Total	141	28	113	100.00
Habits.				
Intemperate	77	16	61	53.97
Temperate	61	12	49	43.35
Moderate	3	.....	3	2.68
Use tobacco	130	26	104	92.03
Do not use tobacco	11	2	9	7.97
Married	20	4	16	14.16
Single	121	24	97	85.84

Table showing Punishments Inflicted on Inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, for Offenses committed during the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890.

MONTHS.	Aver'ge No. inmates.	No. confined in solitary.	No. confined in solitary 2d time.	Days labor lost.	No. reports.	Marks lost.	No. excused.
1889.							
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	39.1	.....	.....	.....	1	80	.....
November	81.9	2	.....	5.00	6	260	2
December	95.0	12	1	16.25	10	290	5
1890.							
January	100.9	3	.....	3.00	41	840	6
February	109.5	10	.....	22.5	28	900	2
March	106.7	3	.....	11.25	35	570	19
April	106.0	3	1	8.00	32	360	14
May	111.8	5	.....	18.75	19	320	7
June	114.3	3	.....	8.5	35	340	14
July	114.0	3	.....	7.75	15	310	2
		44	2	101.00	222	4,270	71

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EIGHTH AND NINTH ANNUAL REPORTS

UNIV. OF MICH.
APR 6 1898

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

MINNESOTA

STATE REFORMATORY.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

For the Fiscal Years Ending July 31, 1895 and 1896.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
STATE PRINTERS.
1897.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

MINNESOTA

STATE REFORMATORY

AT ST. CLOUD.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
STATE PRINTERS.
1897

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

ROBERT A. SMITH ..... *President*

H. S. GRISWOLD..... *Secretary*

JOHN COOPER, CHAS. KEITH,

HENRY POEHLER, C. S. CRANDALL.

J. W. STEVENS ..... *Architect*

WM. E. LEE..... *General Superintendent*

DEE NORTON..... *Principal Keeper*

W. T. STONE ..... *Physician*

GEO. H. HAYES..... *Clerk*

J. C. HULBERT..... *Steward*

J. H. WEYRENS..... *School Secretary*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS STATE REFORMATORY

AT ST. CLOUD.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1895.

To His Excellency the Governor of Minnesota:

The managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory would beg leave to submit their annual report for 1895.

The able and exhaustive report of the superintendent of the reformatory covers the whole field in relation to the expenditures, management, etc., of the reformatory, and only leaves to the managers to add their approval to the suggestions made in the report.

The management are pleased to call attention to the decrease in cases of discipline in the past year, showing an advancement in reformation by the inmates as a whole; also, that the parole breakers show a less per cent than any previous year of the institution, showing that permanent reformation is a fixed fact and to be recognized as a mark of the usefulness of parole and reformatories.

Too much cannot be said of the evil of paroling young men and allowing them to return to their old associations in the large cities. The experience of this institution has been that villages and farms are the places for those young men, unless a young man has a good trade and can work at it and be kept surrounded by good associations (conditions usually not found), his lapse into crime is far easier and to be found in a larger per cent in the men returned to the cities from whence they came than in any other locality.

We are pleased to call attention to our excellent crops this season, which, although of little market value, are valuable to us for food and help decrease our item of food expenditure.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and with the appropriation made by the last legislature, we have purchased 446 acres of land adjoining the reformatory, much of which is meadow, and which we think will furnish the institution with hay and farm employment for its inmates long after the present management shall have passed from earth.

The water supply of the institution, always insufficient and a source of continual vexation to the officers and management, has been made abundant during the past year, and with a windmill to be added next year, promises an ample supply for the institution at a low cost, all of which has and will be completed within the appropriation given us by the legislature.

Our brush factory is in its infancy; some work was done last winter, and while we as yet find no profit in it, we hope to be able to say that with basket and broom making added, we have solved the problem of the employment of our inmates during the winter months.

We have made (to us) very satisfactory progress during the summer on a new cell wing, the foundation being nearly in and much stone quarried and dressed for the walls. We hope that in our next year's report we may say that "we have the walls of the wing up and are only waiting for money to complete the building."

Many and needed changes have been made in the arrangement of the rooms the past year, the narrative and detail of which are embodied in the report of the superintendent. We are pleased to commend him in the improvements and changes he has made and those further contemplated.

A change from coal to wood under our boilers has saved in the fuel item alone over $3,000 the past year, and that, with other economies, leaves the institution free from debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year, and the managers more at liberty in purchasing and replacing many items now worn beyond their usefulness.

In closing the management feel that the work of the officers of the institution and their own work has not been in vain the past year, but that the institution has steadily advanced in usefulness, and takes rank creditable to itself with the reformatories of the United States.

Respectfully,

JOHN COOPER,
President Pro Tem.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory,

Gentlemen: I herewith submit the eighth annual report of the Minnesota State Reformatory for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1895, as required by law.

I am pleased to say that the health of the inmates of the institution is very good at this date. We had considerable sickness during last winter, and two of the inmates died, these being the first deaths that have occurred since the reformatory was established. During the past year we have also lost, by death, one of our most efficient and trustworthy officers, Mr. F. R. Whitman, who had been on the force since March, 1891.

The discipline of the reformatory is in a very satisfactory condition, and I am pleased to note evidence of reformation and improvement in nearly all inmates. We have had few serious breaches of discipline, and cases of punishment have correspondingly decreased. By referring to the accompanying tables it will be seen that the number of cases of confinement in the solitary, which is the most severe punishment resorted to, has decreased from fifty last year to eighteen this year. Two inmates have been transferred to the prison at Stillwater for incorrigibility. Their further stay here would have been detrimental to the discipline and work of the institution. One inmate was adjudged insane and transferred to the asylum at Fergus Falls. There was an attempt made to escape by one inmate who had been advanced to the first grade and was trusted to drive a team outside the yard, but he was soon captured and returned to the reformatory. There have been ninety-two inmates paroled during the year ending July 31, 1895, and up to this date, Oct. 1, 1895, seventeen of these have broken the conditions of their paroles, nine of whom have been arrested and returned to the reformatory. During the year ending July 31, 1894,

only eighty-eight paroles were granted; twenty-six of them were broken and fourteen of the men returned to the institution. Of the forty-three breaking their paroles during the two years, twenty-five had no homes or relatives in Minnesota, and of the eighteen who are listed as having homes or relatives in the state, seven would have been better off without such as they are credited with having. To this fact, together with the difficulty we have experienced in securing employment for paroled men at reasonable wages, and the insufficient supervision of them while on parole is chargeable this unsatisfactory record.

We have had divine services every Sunday during the year, the pulpit being supplied by the clergymen of St. Cloud, alternating between the different denominations. We have also continued our regular bi-weekly ethical lectures, from which much good has been derived.

We made a special effort to bring our school up to a more efficient standard, and are pleased to note decided improvement in the results. We employ six regular teachers and use three or four inmates as assistant teachers. We are very much embarrassed for school rooms, and are obliged to use, in addition to the two regular school rooms that we have, the chapel, the library, the kitchen and the corridor of the cell building for class rooms. The best results cannot be obtained from the school until provisions are made for more and better rooms. We have a very good library, and it is well patronized by the inmates. An increase of two or three hundred volumes would be very desirable and much appreciated by them, but we have no fund that could be used to purchase books.

I am pleased to report an excellent crop on our farm this year. We have raised all the vegetables that we shall need and the greater part of the necessity feed for our horses and cows. In addition to the cows we had I purchased twenty-one more, and have been obliged on this account to build an addition to the barn. There was no regular fund out of which to pay for the cows or to build the addition to the barn, but I have, by economy, been able to pay these expenditures out of our current expense fund and miscellaneous receipts.

The land lately purchased has provided us sufficient hay, pasture and meadow land so that we can keep forty or fifty cows, and I purpose to increase our herd to that number as fast as I have funds to do so.

The reformatory has always been embarrassed by an insufficient water supply, and the last legislature made an appropriation to pro-

vide us with sufficient water. It would require about $8,000 to connect us with the city water, and it would be unfiltered river water that we would get from that source. Before making this expenditure your committee recommended that we dig some wells, and if possible secure a supply in that way. I am pleased to report that we now have a well that promises to supply all the water that we shall ever need. I have also made some changes in the mode of pumping the water, which has reduced the cost very materially.

I have made several changes so as to utilize the limited room we have to the best advantage. The store, the drug store and cold storage have been moved out of the rooms they occupied and placed in one of the large rooms on the second floor of the boiler house, and the rooms vacated have been turned into officers' kitchen and dining-room and a dining-room for the inmates. I have built a new cold storage room, which is an improvement on the old one. The rooms formerly occupied as officers' kitchen and dining-room have been turned into an office for myself and a ladies' reception room, which was very much needed. These changes will enable us to use our room to much better advantage, and will, to some extent, reduce the cost of carrying on our kitchens, besides furnishing us a dining-room for the inmates, which is indispensable to economical management in this department.

Agreeable to the instructions of the board, a brush factory was established in the reformatory and operated during the winter months. It is located directly over the engine rooms. This enables us to work our men indoors during the most severe winter weather, and is a decided improvement on quarrying stone in the winter months. We have not been able to operate it at a profit as yet. I think this, however, is largely due to the low grade of brushes we were making, and the fact that it was the first work of the kind ever done here. We hope to have better results when the factory is again in operation.

The last legislature made an appropriation, part of which we can use on a new cell building, and I have commenced the foundation. I trust I shall be able to get the walls up by the time the next legislature convenes, and that provisions will then be made for completing the building. When this new cell building is finished I would recommend that the hospital be moved into the main yard. The ice house that stood near it has already been moved, and when the hospital is taken away it will leave us a very fine parade ground.

When I came here a year ago I found the current expense account overdrawn $4,335.05, and it seemed absolutely necessary to cut down expenses at every point. The principal items of current

expense that I have been able to reduce, compared with the expenditures for the year ending July 31, 1894, are:

Fuel	$2[illegible].45
Attendance	98.95
Laundry supplies	25.[illegible]
Clothing and bedding	95.[illegible]
Electrical supplies and light	5.39
Freight and transportation	23.[illegible]
Household supplies	155.69
Tools and machinery	255.98
Industrial training	21.[illegible]

The principal items of current expense that have been increased over the expenditures for the year ending July 31, 1894, are:

Food	$239.46
Postage and telegraphy	96.29
Books, stationery and printing	251.54
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	903.44
Expense not classified	233.00
Building and repairs	20.82
Burial expenses	43.00

As a result, I am pleased to say that I have been able to make up the deficiency I found in the current expense account, and that, too, in spite of the fact that I had to buy nearly all the horse feed and vegetables used and make several other unusual expenditures. I have been able to keep within the appropriation, and the reformatory starts upon a new fiscal year without an overdraft in any of its funds.

During the early part of the year we had great difficulty in finding employment for paroled men, but lately the demand for labor has increased, and I am now pleased to state that all our paroled men have employment, and their conditions are very much improved.

Appended will be found the physician's report, the report of the principal of the school, and the financial and statistical statements showing the condition of the Minnesota State Reformatory and its inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. LEE,

Superintendent Minnesota State Reformatory.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Wm. E. Lee, Superintendent,

Sir: The past has been a remarkable year in the history of this institution.

This is the first time I have had to report a death. Two died within a month of acute consumption; one, a half-breed, was next to the last out of a family of eleven, the mother remaining, all of whom died of consumption in some of its different forms.

The present health is very good. The diet has been raised in value fifty per cent, and the result is plainly manifest in the improved physical condition. A part of this well-being is due to the absence of tobacco. I doubt if ever a more important and far-reaching step will be taken looking to the well-being of these wards than that of excluding tobacco. If there is a man whose respect for himself and for the honorable board of managers has not been increased by this act, I have not seen him, and I pray I may be spared his acquaintance.

Having been so successful in our asking, we have reason to continue until we get things necessary to complete the beginnings. Men come to us who are constitutionally averse to manual labor, object to it; in fact, declare in very plain language that they will have none of it, "that no dandy son of a bookmaker can make them work." The dungeon has no fears for them. Put there, it is simply a matter of endurance. When they come out they are fed and built up to a certain stage, when they are ready again to return to the lower regions; in fact, much prefer that locality to any kind of labor.

We need a suitable place and means provided above ground for disciplining such men early in their stay here, other than underground confinement and shutting off nourishment, physically pushing him up and pulling him down again with only the expense to show for it.

The rules and regulations must be obeyed, but starvation and undermining health cannot be the best means of enforcing obedience. The shorter and sharper the pressure brought to bear on these cases the better. Long-drawn-out punishment, where it is simply a question of endurance, especially when frequently repeated, cause a debilitated, melancholic state, where it is difficult to determine the degree of responsibility and the propriety of transferring to an insane hospital. Some seek to work themselves into such a condition, hoping for a transfer. Between the disposition and the discipline nothing is accomplished in the material or moral field. While a prison should not be a hell, it fails of its purpose if it is too pleasant for a purgatory. Crime is largely a matter of evolution. It is a manifestation of atavism. Primitive man was guided solely by his individual needs and wishes and followed blindly whithersoever they led him. If any one differed with him, it was war to the knife, and might became right.

In the criminal, then, is this same egotism,—the determination to have and to do the things which he desires at any cost. He cannot see things from any but a warped point of view, but he can be made to understand that if he takes issue with the laws of the land or the regulations of the prison he will be punished. With such a disposition, strengthened and confirmed by his habits of life, radical measures are necessary to avoid making crime an entailed profession.

Respectfully,

W. T. STONE,
Physician.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL.

Hon. Wm. E. Lee, Superintendent,

Dear Sir: I hereby submit the school report for the year ending July 31, 1895. School opened Sept. 14, 1894, and continued without interruption until May 24, 1895, with three evening recitations, of ninety minutes each, a week. During the first month of the year all classes except two received instruction every school night, but later on it was found possible to employ two teachers more, this bringing out every man at each session. Besides the changes mentioned the curriculum was altered by adding to the list of subjects taught general history, letter writing, and stenography. The instruction was given by seven officers, aided by three inmates. The subjects taught were: Class A, penmanship, arithmetic, general history, civics, and grammar; Class B, United States history, penmanship, arithmetic, and grammar; Class C, geography, penmanship, arithmetic, and spelling; Classes D and E, United States history, geography, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, and letter writing; Class F, reading, letter writing, spelling, arithmetic, and penmanship. Stenography was a special subject, elective for higher classes. Attendance was compulsory for all except the sick and those few—about ten on an average—whose work keeps them necessarily employed during school hours.

For lack of room the cell-house, corridors, and kitchen had to be used for recitation rooms. It is self-evident that these places do not enhance the possibilities of doing good school work.

In my estimation, the school is a far more efficient reformatory agent than the regular Sunday religious services and the weekly ethical lectures. The prisoner, as a rule, considers school as being very desirable, but Sunday service a conventionality and the lectures beyond his intellectual horizon. At the school he is the acting soul, while he is but a silent listener at the religious services and at the lectures, where he may or may not think himself into the spirit of that which is presented to him for reflection.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that in the face of all difficulties the school has done good work, better than any year before. This is largely due to the changes made and the salutary influence of the bi-weekly teachers' meetings.

I wish to recommend that the guards be removed from the recitation rooms next year, thus placing every man on his honor and giving the teacher more latitude.

The library is in a good condition. There are 1,400 volumes of standard works and 450 cheaply bound volumes of magazines.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. WEYRENS,
Principal.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Receipts.

Special appropriation	$32,760.00	
Standing appropriation	15,000.00	
From miscellaneous receipts	3,366.80	
		$51,126.80

Disbursements.

Deficit beginning of fiscal year	$4,335.05	
Expenditures classified elsewhere	43,791.36	
Transferred to convict labor fund	3,000.00	
Balance unexpended (canceled by state auditor)	.39	
		$51,126.80

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Attendance	$19,264.66	
Food	7,292.73	
Clothing and bedding	3,013.30	
Laundry supplies	172.19	
Fuel	3,856.42	
Light	204.27	
Medical supplies	309.87	
Freight and transportation	961.43	
Postage and telegraphy	479.87	
Books, stationery and printing	523.47	
Amusements and instruction	10.80	
Household supplies	573.78	
Furniture and upholstery	45.37	
Building, repairs, etc	120.45	
Tools and machinery	336.85	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,700.48	
Burial expenses	43.00	
Expenses not classified	1,085.89	
Industrial training expenses	3,796.53	
		$43,791.36

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Receipts.

Jan. 11.	From miscellaneous receipts	$304.06	
April 13,	From miscellaneous receipts	159.79	
May 11.	From miscellaneous receipts	145.60	
July 10.	From miscellaneous receipts	639.24	
July 30.	From miscellaneous receipts	1,907.20	
			$3,155.89

Expenditures.

Building and repairs	$1,565.81	
Tools and machinery	5.08	
Balance unexpended	1,585.00	
		3,155.89

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Balance unexpended Aug. 1, 1894	$2.49	
Appropriations for fiscal year ending July 1, 1895	1,200.00	
		$1,202.49

Expenditures.

Building and repairs	$976.89	
Tools and machinery	223.02	
Balance unexpended canceled by state auditor	2.58	
		1,202.49

DIVERSIFIED LABOR FUND.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Receipts.

Balance unexpended Aug. 1, 1895		$11,106.07	
April 13.	From miscellaneous receipts	18.10	
May 11.	From miscellaneous receipts	108.45	
July 10.	From miscellaneous receipts	1,185.75	
			$12,418.37

Expenditures.

Freight and transportation	$280.40	
Furniture and upholstery	10.35	
Tools and machinery	1,119.25	
Household supplies	.80	
Building and repairs	50.46	
Industrial training expenses	2,747.23	
Balance unexpended	8,209.88	
		12,418.37

SUNDRY FUND.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Receipts.

Tailor shop, balance unexpended	$18.70	
Library, balance unexpended	189.42	
Insurance, appropriated by state auditor	322.50	
Convict labor fund, transferred from current expense fund	3,000.00	
		$3,530.62

Disbursements.

Tailor shop, knitting machine	$18.70	
Library books	189.42	
Insurance	322.50	
Inmates, labor on buildings	3,000.00	
		3,530.62

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

For labor of inmates on reformatory buildings	$3,000.00	
From sale of rags	7.28	
From sale of soap	3.60	
From refundments transporting inmates as witnesses	93.19	
From sale of farm products and live stock	224.32	
From sale of stone	2,505.51	
From sale of brushes	1,312.30	
From sale of shoes	27.70	
From board of United States prisoners	555.60	
Total receipts	$7,729.50	
Balance with institution treasurer, July 31, 1894	105.49	
		$7,834.99

Checks to State Treasurer—		
October 20, 1894	$366.80	
January 11, 1895	304.06	
April 13, 1895	3,050.14	
May 11, 1895	254.05	
July 10, 1895	1,952.74	
July 30, 1895	1,907.20	
		7,834.99

CLASSIFIED INVENTORY TAKEN JULY 31, 1895.

Food	$521.29	
Clothing	3,093.05	
Laundry	37.98	
Fuel	435.50	
Light	99.74	
Medical supplies	285.83	
Postage and telegraphy	7.98	
Books, stationery and printing	470.99	
Amusements and instruction	1,961.74	
Household supplies	679.36	
Furniture and upholstery	1,429.30	
Building and repairs	191,310.87	
Tools and machinery	8,843.01	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	25,775.01	
Expenses not classified	7.37	
Industrial training	393.85	
Manufactured stone	7,846.95	
		$243,199.82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

SHOWING COST PER CAPITA FOR THE SUPPORT OF INMATES.

	For Calendar Years Ending.				Fiscal Year Ending.	
	Dec. 31, 1890.	Dec. 31, 1891.	Dec. 31, 1892.	Dec. 31, 1893.	July 31, 1894.	July 31, 1895.
Attendance	$151.78	$143.14	$145.84	$133.50	$147.25	$159.47
Food	73.17	57.28	47.66	50.71	51.59	60.36
Clothing and bedding	32.49	38.84	29.93	30.36	28.95	24.95
Laundry supplies	2.15	3.43	1.25	1.68	3.15	1.43
Fuel	29.54	33.10	45.40	41.85	52.28	31.91
Light	4.42	4.45	1.61	2.23	1.92	1.69
Medical supplies	2.38	1.31	1.66	1.85	2.22	2.56
Freight and transportation	9.82	11.47	14.18	9.42	8.67	7.96
Postage and telegraphy	3.37	4.33	2.64	2.90	2.80	3.99
Books, stationery and printing	6.66	3.95	2.45	4.04	1.99	4.33
Amusements and instruction	.09	1.83	1.72	.15	.05	.09
Household supplies	5.92	5.17	5.75	5.81	5.55	4.75
Furniture and upholstery	.93	.90	.12	.95	.40	.37
Building, repairs, etc	5.05	1.76	.35	.77	.73	1.00
Tools and machinery	20.36	11.02	10.34	6.35	4.33	2.79
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	6.99	2.26	1.24	3.50	5.84	14.08
Expenses not classified	7.88	8.36	8.54	7.81	6.23	8.99
Burial expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36
Industrial training expenses	58.78	59.46	31.12	27.37	33.12	31.43
Totals	$421.78	$392.06	$351.80	$331.25	$357.07	$362.51
Miscellaneous receipts	30.84	94.91	75.19	49.97	44.65	63.99
Net cost per capita	$390.94	$297.15	$276.61	$281.28	$312.42	$298.52

TABLE.

SHOWING THE MONTHLY COST OF FOOD CONSUMED AT THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY; ALSO, COST PER CAPITA PER DAY, INCLUDING FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON THE FARM, CHARGED AT MARKET VALUE, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Month.	Officers.			Inmates.		
	Cost.	Av. No	Av. Cost Per Capita Per Day.	Cost.	Av. No.	Av. Cost Per Capita Per Day.
August, 1894	$264.41	30	.294	$412.89	120.0	.111
September, 1894	265.99	29	.300	392.81	119.2	.109
October, 1894	304.01	25	.346	456.16	119.2	.122
November, 1894	259.14	27	.320	420.27	124.7	.120
December, 1894	263.23	24	.352	432.90	123.2	.112
January, 1895	260.13	25	.348	400.09	123.8	.104
February, 1895	248.25	24	.364	384.39	116.5	.117
March, 1895	219.16	24	.290	382.65	117.8	.109
April, 1895	238.71	25	.318	405.52	122.7	.110
May, 1895	248.95	25	.320	413.75	120.4	.110
June, 1895	253.67	25	.338	520.52	126.0	.130
July, 1895	236.80	25	.300	496.11	119.0	.130
Average	.....	.....	.324	.....	.....	.115

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, INMATES DEPOSIT FUND, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Month.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Balance Beginning of Month.	From Inmates	From Friends of Inmates.	Earnings.	Total.	Paid to Friends of Inmates.	Paid to Inmates.	Paid for Books, Papers, Etc.	Balance at End of Month.
August, 1894...	$3,323.30	$73.49	$10.00	$282.94	$3,689.73	$5.10	$295.87	$139.18	$3,254.68
September, 1894	3,254.68	18.51	.....	276.80	3,549.99	5.10	199.28	54.53	3,291.08
October, 1894..	3,291.08	3.43	.....	354.47	3,648.98	8.08	403.68	38.14	3,199.08
November, 1894.	3,199.08	13.17	.....	360.19	3,572.44	20.00	278.79	51.85	3,221.80
December, 1894.	3,221.80	2.58	11.87	353.05	3,589.30	39.66	634.55	85.03	2,830.06
January, 1895..	2,830.06	13.32	.....	336.36	3,179.74	5.05	370.45	39.75	2,764.49
February, 1895.	2,764.49	3.82	.....	238.55	3,006.86	26.25	459.78	2.00	2,518.83
March, 1895...	2,518.83	5.85	.....	287.03	2,811.71	25.00	685.55	73.51	2,327.65
April, 1895....	2,327.65	2.40	.....	304.37	2,634.42	8.00	286.61	43.25	2,346.56
May, 1895.....	2,346.56	23.89	.....	341.24	2,711.69	122.00	393.84	89.88	2,105.97
June, 1895.....	2,105.97	35.93	.....	288.26	2,430.16	1.10	333.62	14.40	2,081.04
July, 1895.....	2,081.04	.....	.....	332.37	2,413.41	15.77	146.51	72.59	2,178.54
Totals	$3,323.30	$196.39	$21.87	$3,755.63	$7,297.19	$276.01	$4,188.53	$704.11	$2,178.54

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED, DISCHARGED, PAROLED, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Month.	Received.				Discharged.							Number on Hand at the End of the Month.	Largest Number during Month.	Smallest Number during Month.	Average.	On Parole at Beginning of Month.	Paroled during Month.	Total during Month.	Discharged during Month.	Returned for Violation of Parole.	Returned for Want of Work.	Remaining on Parole.
	From District Courts.	Paroled Returned.	Temporarily Returned for Work.	Total.	Paroled by Board.	Discharged by Board.	Pardoned by Governor.	Transferred to Prison.	Transferred to Insane Asylum	Died.	Total.											
August, 1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	117	125	117	120	79	5	84	5	.....	.....	79
September, 1894	5	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	123	123	118	119	79	1	80	10	1	1	69
October, 1894	11	2	.....	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	122	123	115	120	69	14	83	6	1	.....	76
November, 1894	11	1	2	14	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	127	128	122	125	76	8	84	5	1	2	76
December, 1894	13	.....	1	14	10	4	2	.....	.....	.....	16	125	130	123	123	76	10	86	2	.....	1	73
January, 1895	5	2	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	125	125	121	123	73	8	81	5	2	1	73
February, 1895	5	.....	.....	5	7	6	.....	1	.....	.....	14	116	126	116	116	73	7	80	3	.....	.....	77
March, 1895	12	2	2	16	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	10	122	122	115	117	77	5	82	6	2	2	72
April, 1895	8	1	2	11	6	1	3	.....	.....	1	11	122	125	120	122	72	6	78	5	1	2	70
May, 1895	21	1	2	24	15	1	2	.....	.....	1	19	127	128	117	120	70	15	85	4	1	2	78
June, 1895	10	1	1	12	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	15	124	128	123	126	78	12	90	7	1	1	81
July, 1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	117	123	117	119	81	5	86	4	.....	.....	82

TABLE.

SHOWING COUNTIES FROM WHICH INMATES WERE SENTENCED, PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895.

Counties.	Number.	Counties.	Number.
Anoka	1	Olmsted	2
Big Stone	1	Polk	1
Becker	1	Pipestone	1
Clay	4	Pope	1
Chisago	4	Ramsey	12
Chippewa	1	Redwood	2
Dodge	1	Rice	1
Faribault	1	Stearns	7
Freeborn	2	Steele	1
Fillmore	1	St. Louis	8
Goodhue	3	Todd	3
Hennepin	37	Wabasha	1
Jackson	1	Washington	1
Lac qui Parle	1	Waseca	1
Martin	2	Winona	2
Meeker	3	Wright	2
Mower	4	Yellow Medicine	1
Nicollet	1		
Nobles	1	Total	117

TABLE.

SHOWING HOW LONG EACH INMATE HAS ATTENDED SCHOOL, PRESENT IN REFORMATORY AUG. 1, 1895.

Time Admitted.	Number.	Time Attended.	Number.
Not at all	22	Six years	14
Two months	1	Seven years	6
Six months	3	Eight years	7
One year	3	Nine years	1
Two years	15	Ten years	2
Three years	8	Eleven years	2
Four years	12		
Five years	21	Total	117

TABLE.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF INMATES OF REFORMATORY PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895.

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
America	2	Nebraska	1
Austria	2	Norway	4
Denmark	1	New York	3
Finland	1	New Jersey	1
Georgia	1	Ohio	4
Germany	7	Poland	2
Ireland	5	Pennsylvania	2
Iowa	6	Russia	2
Indiana	1	Sweden	5
Illinois	8	Scotland	1
Kansas	1	Tennessee	1
Kentucky	1	Vermont	1
Minnesota	34	Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	3		
Michigan	7	Total	117

NATIONALITY OF INMATES PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
American	34	Irish-American	3
Austrian	2	Norwegian	6
Bohemian	1	Negro	4
Dane	1	Polander	3
English	5	Russian	1
French	4	Scotch	1
French Canadian	1	Swede	10
Finlander	2	Swiss	1
German	18	Scandinavian	1
Half-breed	1		
Irish	18	Total	117

TABLE.

SHOWING HABITS, CONJUGALITY, HAVING CHILDREN, AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF INMATES PRESENT IN REFORMATORY AUG. 1,1895.

Habits.		*Conjugality.*	
Temperate	70	Married	10
Intemperate	47	Single	107
Total	117	Total	117

Having Children.

None	110	Three	1
One	3		
Two	3	Total	117

Religious Belief.

Baptist	1	Methodist	4
Catholic	36	No religion	59
Congregational	1		
Episcopal	2	Total	117
Lutheran	14		

TABLE.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF INMATES NOW IN THE REFORMATORY AUG. 1, 1895.

Bakers	1	Machinists	2
Blacksmiths	3	Mill hands	2
Boilermaker's helpers	1	Miners	2
Butchers	2	No occupation	3
Bridgebuilders	1	Painters	4
Cigarmakers	2	Pressfeeders	4
Clerks	2	Plumbers	1
Cooks	3	Railroad men	4
Cornicemakers	1	Shoe lasters	1
Carpenters	1	Steamfitters	3
Candymakers	1	Sailors	1
Collar stitchers	1	Soldiers	1
Farm hands	29	Tailors	2
Grain buyers	1	Tinsmiths	1
Horse trainers	1	Teamsters	7
Laborers	28		
Messenger boys	1	Total	117

TABLE.

SHOWING EDUCATION OF THE INMATES OF THE INSTITUTION PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895.

Can read and write	64	Fair education	7
Foreign school	6	Illiterate	13
High school	2		
Poor	6	Total	117
Common school	19		

TABLE.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF FATHER OF EACH INMATE PRESENT IN INSTITUTION AUG. 1, 1895.

America	7	Russia	2
Austria	2	Scotland	2
Canada	5	Sweden	9
Denmark	1	United States	24
England	1	Unknown	19
Europe	1	Poland	2
Finland	1	Virginia	1
Germany	14		
Ireland	17	Total	117
Norway	9		

TABLE.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF MOTHER OF INMATES PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895, IN MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

America	9	Norway	8
Austria	2	Poland	2
Canada	2	Russia	2
Denmark	1	Sweden	10
England	2	Switzerland	1
Europe	1	United States	29
France	1	Unknown	18
Finland	1		
Germany	11	Total	117
Ireland	17		

TABLE.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE INMATES OF THE REFORMATORY PRESENT AUG. 1, 1895.

Sixteen years	2	Twenty-five years	5
Seventeen years	10	Twenty-six years	9
Eighteen years	7	Twenty-seven years	5
Nineteen years	18	Twenty-eight years	3
Twenty years	18	Twenty-nine years	1
Twenty-one years	6	Thirty years	1
Twenty-two years	17		
Twenty-three years	7	Total	117
Twenty-four years	8		

TABLE.

SHOWING CRIME COMMITTED BY INMATES PRESENT IN REFORMATORY AUG. 1, 1895.

Assault, first degree	1	Grand larceny in second degree	59
Assault, second degree	4	Indecent assault	2
Burglary, second degree	1	Manslaughter, first degree	1
Burglary, third degree	20	Manslaughter, second degree	1
Attempt to commit rape	1	Passing counterfeit money	1
Carnal abuse of a child	1	Robbery in second degree	2
Forgery in second degree	5		
Forgery in third degree	6	Total	117
Grand larceny in first degree	12		

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DAYS OF LABOR.

PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895,

Quarry	3,120.00
Blacksmith shop	1,402.50
Kitchen	4,034.50
Laundry, shoe and tailor shop	3,327.00
Cell house and warden house	2,059.00
Office, store, library and hospital	1,405.00
Messengers	564.00
Farm and garden	3,212.50
Boiler house and engine room	2,339.75
Stone shop	4,813.50
Contract work	89.50
New building and building stone	177.00
Miscellaneous	4,983.50
Idle	5,916.00
Sick	647.25
Solitary	43.00
Improvement to farm and roads	439.25
Brush shop	5,396.00
Total	43,969.25

TABLE.

SHOWING PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON INMATES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Average number of inmates	120.83
Number confined in solitary	18.00
Days labor lost	43.00
Number of reports	167.00
Marks lost	482.00
Fines and forfeitures	$459.91
Number of reports excused	33.00

AILMENT OF INMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1895.

Boils	28	Nervousness	1
Blood disorders	2	Oppressed breathing	1
Biliousness	3	Piles	8
Bronchitis	2	Pleurisy	2
Burns	7	Pain in side	12
Bullet in hand	1	Pain in back	7
Constipation	118	Pain in inguinal	1
Cold or cough	115	Pneumonia	2
Catarrh	49	Phthisis	1
Colic	20	Ring around	1
Chafing	1	Rheumatism	76
Chapped hands or face	21	Sore throat	58
Consumption and fever	1	Sore finger	16
Chills and fever	7	Sore mouth	16
Corns	5	Sore chest	42
Debility	1	Sore nose	17
Diarrhoea	11	Sore tongue	1
Dyspepsia	1	Sore hand	15
Deafness	1	Sore feet	8
Dysentery	1	Sore penis	1
Dizziness	3	Stomach trouble	33
Eyes sore or weak	42	Skin diseases	24
Epilepsy	1	Syphilis	5
Earache	10	Sty	2
Emissions	30	Steel in eye	9
Enuresis	4	Steel in flesh	1
Erysipelas	2	Sleeplessness	4
Felon	1	Sprain	6
Gleet	1	Spitting blood	2
Heart trouble	6	Stiff neck	1
Headache	64	Sweating feet	8
Hair falling out	4	Sweating under arms	1
Hernia	3	Stricture	1
Ingrowing toe nails	2	Strain	2
Indigestion	23	Syphilitic vegetation	1
Insanity	1	Toothache	41
Irritation of prostate	1	Tonsilitis	4
Irritation of bladder	7	Typhoid fever and inflammation of lungs	1
Itching	4	Varicocele	2
Kidney trouble	5	Weak back	1
Lameness	49	Worts	1
La grippe	9	Wounds and bruises	32
Loss of appetite	1		
Lung trouble	1		
Neuralgia	4	Total	1,141

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

MINNESOTA

STATE REFORMATORY

AT ST. CLOUD.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1896.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
STATE PRINTERS.
1897.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers.

JOHN COOPER.....*President*

H. S. GRISWOLD.....*Secretary*

CHAS. KEITH — C. S. CRANDALL

O. C. MERRIMAN — J. J. MCCAFFERTY

J. W. STEVENS.....*Architect*

W. H. HOULTON.....*General Superintendent*

DEE NORTON.....*Principal Keeper*

W. T. STONE.....*Physician*

GEO. H. HAYES.....*Clerk*

J. C. HULBERT.....*Steward*

FRANKLIN MINER.....*School Secretary*

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To His Excellency David M. Clough, Governor of Minnesota:

The managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory herewith submit their annual report for 1896.

During the year the population of this institution has kept fully up to its limit of accommodation, and the management have been led to believe that it was the disposition of the courts to send us many more "first offenders," had we been ready to receive them. Acting upon that belief, the labor of a large number of the skilled inmates has been expended the past season upon the north wing, and, as results, the wing is up, gratings in place, and it is now ready for roof and cells, and we trust that with such provision as the legislature may make us, we shall soon be able to care for double our present number at the same gross expense, food and clothing alone added.

Lack of employment for paroled and discharged men has been a condition we have had to contend with the past year and the energies of the superintendent and our very efficient state agent, Mr. F. A. Whittier, have been taxed to find places for the boys (where none existed). Notwithstanding this, and the further fact that we have at times been compelled to accept places that were not "just the thing," only ten out of seventy-six releases for the year have broken their paroles.

We are pleased to say that the general health of the inmates is excellent. By the expenditure of an appropriation made us by the last legislature, we have been able to make a change in the employment of many of the inmates who are either too young or have not the physical strength for the work of a stone quarry. By the purchase and opening up of a large farm, stocked with cows and hogs, and the necessary teams to run it, employment is found for many boys, diversified and more congenial, and affording a chance for the promotion of "trusties" (as every one employed on the farm must be trusted to a greater or less extent); this, together with milk, pork,

a very satisfactory crop of hay and vegetables, leads us to think that a farm connected with an institution of this kind is a good thing, and an aid to self-support.

In addition to the north wing, heretofore mentioned, we have added some substantial buildings for the shelter of our stock, in the place of our former temporary sheds, and have repaired and painted many or all our wooden buildings, the details of which are found in the report of the superintendent.

In February last Hon. William E. Lee, our then superintendent, informed us that the demands of his private business would necessitate his resignation at an early date. While regretting the necessity, the board at once took steps to find a successor for Mr. Lee, and after a canvass of the merits and qualifications of many worthy and capable gentlemen, made choice of Hon. William H. Houlton, and the exchange between superintendents was made on the first day of April of this year. This board parted with Mr. Lee with deep regret; during his nineteen months' connection with the institution he had made many reforms in our methods, cut off useless expenditures, assured us of an abundant and safe water supply, and placed the institution on a good financial basis. He took a deep interest in the boys whose mistakes in life placed them under his care, and was always watching out for improvement and new methods in reformatory work. His successor, Mr. Houlton, is recommended to us by thirty years of successful general business work for himself, and while not a "prison man," is a Christian gentleman in full sympathy with reformatory work, and during the brief time he has been with us has materially advanced the usefulness and prosperity of the institution. The managers call attention to the report of the superintendent, together with the satistical tables accompanying this report. The original reformatory act contemplated a reformatory for both sexes. Ever since the reformatory was established the courts have sent to the institution women under sentence for minor crimes, and since the decision by the supreme court declaring void sentences to the houses of the Good Shepherd, the number has increased. These have been cared for in some manner, treating each individual case as an emergency.

In view of all these facts, and the further fact that we have no separate building for women, and believing the time ripe and opportune therefor, we have askd for an appropriation of $25,000 for a women's building, believing that, with that sum and our own labor added, we can erect a building that will serve the present uses of the state and rescue many fallen ones from the workhouse, which is now the only place of sentence for minor crimes.

In asking needed appropriations we have, following the recommendations of the superintendent, confined ourselves to the actual needs of the institution, and ask as follows:

For women's building	$25,000.00
For completion of cell wing	50,000.00
For dining and school rooms (we have none)	40,000.00
Revolving fund for farm improvements	1,000.00

We wish, in this same connection, to heartily indorse the recommendation of the superintendent, of an annual appropriation of $30,000 until the reformatory is completed according to its original plan; and in support of this point we cannot find stronger argument than the words of Hon. H. A. Castle, from whose address before the Conference of Charities and Corrections at Faribault, October, 1895, we quote the following:

> A new state like ours, heroically struggling to equip itself in a single generation with the rudiments at least of institutions for the far future, must count the cost, it is true. The taxpayers are burdened, and the state is poor. For that very reason it should build for solidity and stability—the only true economy. It is too poor to indulge in the wasteful extravagance of cheapness, ugliness, flimsiness.
>
> Substantial stone foundations; thick brick walls faced with pressed brick; trimmings of the best stone, that will defy the storms of ages; copper corners and cornices; slate roofs; hardwood interior finish; adamant walls and ceilings—everything thoroughly and carefully done, with a view to the successful resistance of hostile elements, as well as the wear and tear of rough usage—these are suggestions for the builder who would best serve the taxpayer, the state, and posterity.
>
> The added expense is not frightful. Twenty-five or fifty per cent of the whole cost expended on such building materials as are exposed to wear or weather, may add 100 or 300 per cent to the life of the building, besides vast savings for repairs,—not counting the immense improvement in appearance. Remember, that the cost of the ground remains the same; the cost of the unexposed materials the same; the cost of labor the same, or nearly so. Only the cost of substances on which friction and erosion come is enhanced. But that small enhancement shields and solidifies and glorifies all the rest.

To the remarks of the honorable gentleman we might add that the cost of temporary structures necessary to keep up and utilize the permanent buildings, and which, in a short time, must be torn away and wasted, serves to emphasize the argument that piecemeal building is not true economy for the state or the individual.

When this report was nearly ready for the press the board learned with regret of the resignation of Robert A. Smith, its honored president. Mr. Smith has been a member of the board since its creation by the legislature, and has been an efficient and valued member, always ready and prompt in attending to his duties and with a kind and sympathetic word for the erring and unfortunate. The institution and its remaining managers will miss his efficient aid and valuable counsel.

In conclusion, the managers wish to express their conviction that reformatory work in Minnesota is not an experiment but a fixture, and were it permissible would point with pride to young men—now numbering hundreds—former inmates of this institution who are now useful and respected members of society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN COOPER,
President.

H. S. GRISWOLD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent's Office, Minnesota State Reformatory,
St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 1, 1896.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory,

Gentlemen: I have the honor to herewith submit the ninth annual report of this institution, for the year ending July 31, 1896, as required by law.

Our population has averaged 130. Seventy-six have been allowed, under our supervision, to test their capacity for good citizenship outside, and out of these sixty-six have, so far, met the conditions; and of the ten who have failed only four, so far as known, have been accused of crime.

The great cause of parole breaking is the drink habit. Many who never committed crime except when drunk, whose conduct here is excellent, and who leave here with honest purposes, fail to keep sober.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent, few requiring treatment,—except for troubles brought here with them,—and almost none in the hospital.

No inmate or officer has died during the year.

Charles Lang, No. 606, committed suicide. The coroner's inquest showed no cause; that there had been no sign of melancholy, ill-health, or mental unsoundness, and that he had had no trouble here, having never been reported.

The discipline of the reformatory is good, and I am much encouraged by the general improvement of the inmates in cheerful work, study, and obedience to rules. In a word, I feel this institution is quietly accomplishing the object of its existence.

So many of our inmates are growing boys,—sent here badly run down from the effects of former evil habits,—that the first step toward reformation is to build them up physically. To this end

I have labored to give them ample, nutritious, well-cooked food, largely vegetable, and in as large a variety as practicable. We have worked hard this summer, and the cheerful and interested habits of work and the very perceptible improvement in health have justified both steady work and good food. We have raised and secured our year's supply of food for stock, 250 tons of good hay, a large variety of vegetables, and, also, I think, all the pork we can consume.

By exercising strict economy and confining purchases to articles of daily necessity only, my able predecessor, Mr. Lee, had accumulated several thousand dollars in the current expense fund, which at the end of this fiscal year could have been turned into the state treasury; but, on coming here in April, I found so many things lacking that I thought necessary to the proper and efficient work of this institution and to the state's best interests, that, after consulting the state auditor and the secretary of the board of corrections and charities, and with your approval, this money was used to supply our most pressing needs, as there was no other fund with which to do so.

By this means we have secured comfortable beds, bedding, mattresses, and other chamber furniture for officers (before sleeping on cots with straw ticks, like the inmates); a much needed supply of crockery, etc., for dining-rooms; a steel range for the kitchen (necessary to comfort and economy); a new thousand-barrel tank for water storage; two span of good horses; two heavy wagons for hauling stone (heretofore borrowed); a large amount of new farm and garden machinery and tools; the grubbing and breaking of 125 acres of new land; the making of 100 acres of tame grass pasture and meadow; necessary roads and several miles of fence for pastures and fields; a large granite root house, lined with brick (necessary to save vegetables heretofore lost by frost and dampness); a large and permanent hog house (necessary to house those now being raised for food supply); a much-needed lot of tools and machinery for our shoe shop; a large quantity of fruit trees and shrubbery; and, also, an extra lot of cloth, leather and groceries to prepare clothing, shoes, fruit and vegetables for fall and winter use.

A large part of the labor of the inmates the past year has been used in dressing stone and building our new cell wing, all foundations of which are now laid and the walls well up. The difference between what this would have cost the state by contract and the amount of permanent improvement fund actually expended would be very large.

To the cost of this labor and to the current expense fund invested in permanent form, our institution is justly entitled to credit before our per capita cost is estimated; because granite buildings and farms which are for all time, and stock, machinery, etc., for permanent use are, obviously, not properly included in the cost of maintaining the inmates this year.

I regret that figures leaving out these proper credits have been given to the press as our per capita cost and made texts for attacks on my predecessor and this institution which are wholly unwarranted by the facts; for, after making such proper credits, our per capita cost would not be within $100 of the amount stated.

When the new cell wing is completed and the population is increased 125 per cent our expenses for attendance, fuel, and many other items will not be twenty-five per cent more than now, and that, with the same economy, will very materially reduce our cost per capita.

Eighty per cent of our inmates are from sixteen to twenty-one years old, and young men and growing boys engaged in active, outdoor labor, like ours, require much more of both food and clothing than older men in prisons do, while, with short time here and without trades, their earning capacity is much less. This, too, makes a large difference in per capita cost.

I understand the first consideration here to be the reformation of the inmates, but I shall try to exercise the same economy as for years I have been compelled to do as an employer of labor in private business.

Our needs for the immediate future are:

To complete new cell wing as per architects' estimates	$50,000.00
Dining rooms and school rooms	40,000.00
Revolving fund for farm improvements	1,000.00

With the early and sure growth of this state the population of this reformatory must largely increase, and I would strongly recommend an annual appropriation of $30,000 so as to employ a part of our labor in building necessary room. This will be economy for the state, because much cheaper than building in a hurry by contract, which is the only alternative.

I am studying to secure constant advancement in the efficiency of our schools, and with gratifying results. We now have twelve classes, six being taught by the most proficient inmates and six by employes, all the classes receiving instruction in penmanship by a very competent teacher, also an employe. Most inmates show appreciation of the efforts to aid them in education, and many make

rapid progress. Our library is very useful and is well patronized. We are very much in need of school rooms.

Outside of the work on our buildings and farm, we have no employment for our boys that is profitable to the state.

In our work here some learn fairly well one of the following trades: Quarrying and dressing stone, blacksmithing, carpentering, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing and pipe fitting, stone and brick laying, cooking, laundrying, shoemaking, waiters, clerks, florists, truck gardening and farming, and I am pleased to say they generally show interest in their work.

As most of our inmates come to us without trades and are here on an average of only about a year, and nearly all of them do farm work while on parole, I question whether we could do a better thing for them or for the state than to utilize our 700-acre farm to train many of them in farm, garden, small fruit, stock, dairy, chicken raising and other similar work, as nearly as circumstances will permit, as it is done at our state agricultural school.

It would cost more than now for instruction and attendance, but if, by making it as attractive as possible, we could interest a few of these boys in such work, so as to cultivate a liking for country life, would it not pay?

I wish to express my appreciation of the kindness and confidence that I have constantly received from your honorable board, and also my thanks to all the officers and employes for their loyal support and efficient service to me and to this institution.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. HOULTON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 1, 1896.

To the Board of Managers and W. H. Houlton, Superintendent:

The year past has been uneventful in the medical department.

The improved general health and physical appearance are due to the shutting off of tobacco, the improved sanitary condition of the cell wing, resulting from the bettered ventilation, and the home-made milk and meat furnished the men. Sanitation, physical and mental, is good, and your honorable board can find much encouragement in the growth of the reformatory idea without and especially within the institution itself.

As more time is given to school, I would suggest the prime importance of practical instruction as to the hygiene of the body, its organs, their functions, use and abuse, how best to preserve their activities, the intimate relation between bodily health and mental well being, emphasizing the fact that happiness has the same meaning in the moral life as the term health has in the language of the body. Such knowledge is not only conducive, but absolutely necessary to healthy living and thinking.

Respectfully,

W. T. STONE.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Receipts.

Standing appropriation	$15,000.00	
Special appropriation	31,900.00	
		$46,900.00

Disbursements.

Attendance	$18,775.42	
Food	6,429.00	
Clothing and bedding	4,411.84	
Laundry supplies	273.11	
Fuel	3,663.74	
Light	208.02	
Medical supplies	255.57	
Freight and transportation	1,775.08	
Postage and telegraphy	622.17	
Books, stationery and printing	435.27	
Amusement and instruction	3.92	
Household supplies	754.23	
Furniture and upholstery	206.23	
Building, repairs, *etc.*	911.16	
Tools and machinery	526.57	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	2,729.85	
Burial expenses	23.40	
Expenses not classified	675.56	
Industrial training expenses	4,196.82	
Balance unexpended (canceled)	23.04	
		46,900.00

TABULATED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, SHOWING INVENTORIES, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND NET COSTS PER CAPITA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Classification.	Dr.				Cr.							
	Storekeeper's Stock Inventory, July 31, '95.	Collections 1896, Earned 1895.	Current Expense Expenditures.	Total.	Storekeepers Inventory, July 31, 1896.	Receipts Earnings, 1896.	Bills Receivable, Earnings 1896.	Lab'r of Inm'tes and teams on New Bldgs. and Perm. Impmts.	Expenditures made for Perm. Improv'mts	Total.	Net Cost After Deducting Earnings, Etc.	Net Cost Per Capita.
1. Attendance	.....	.....	$18,775.42	$18,775.42	.....	$104.50	.....	.....	.....	$104.50	$18,670.92	$143.38
2. Food	$515.53	$69.80	6,429.00	7,014.33	$783.63	152.73	.....	.....	.....	936.36	6,077.97	46.68
3. Clothing and bedding	1,557.46	.....	4,411.84	5,969.30	2,482.61	92.85	.....	.....	.....	2,575.46	3,393.84	26.06
4. Laundry	33.48	.....	273.11	306.59	132.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.15	174.44	1.34
5. Fuel	415.50	.....	3,663.74	4,079.24	122.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.85	3,956.39	30.38
6. Light	101.04	.....	208.02	309.06	15.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.41	293.65	2.26
7. Medical supplies	288.79	.....	255.57	544.36	290.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	290.00	254.36	1.95
8. Freight and transportation	.....	24.48	1,775.08	1,799.56	.....	37.23	.....	.....	.....	37.23	1,762.33	13.53
9. Postage and telegraphy	7.98	.....	622 17	630.15	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.50	582.65	4.47
10. Books, stationery and printing	66.04	.....	435.27	501.31	59.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.11	442.20	3.40
11. Amusements and instructions	.....	.....	3.92	3.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.92	.03
12. Household supplies	81.37	.....	754.23	835.60	140.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.34	695.26	5.34
13. Furniture and upholstery	.....	.....	206.23	206.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	$134.21	134.21	72.02	.55
14. Building, repairs, etc	.....	70.06	911.16	981.22	.....	362.13	$1,188.96	$6,424.00	690.66	8,665.75	a7,684.53	b59.01
15. Tools and machinery	.....	.....	526.57	526.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526.57	4.04
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds	.....	.....	2,729.85	2,729.85	.....	290.55	.....	1,359.50	1,262.95	2,913.00	a183.45	b1.41
17. Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Burial expenses	.....	.....	23.40	23.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.40	.18
19. Expenses not classified	.....	.....	675.56	675.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675.56	5.19
20. Industrial training	.....	490.69	4,196.82	4,687.51	.....	879.01	1,189.17	.....	.....	2,068.18	2,619.33	20.12
Totals	$3,067.19	$655.03	$46,876.96	$50,599.18	$4,073.60	$1,919.00	$2,378.13	$7,783.50	$2,087.82	$18,242.05	$32,357.13	$248.48

a. Earnings in excess of cost.
b. Per capita earnings in excess of cost.

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BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Receipts.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending July 31, 1895....	$20,000.00	
Appropriation for fiscal year ending July 31, 1896....	20,000.00	
		$40,000.00
Expenditures.		
Books, stationery and printing.....	$38.96	
Building and repairs.....	5,242.25	
Tools and machinery.....	1,238.68	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	10,108.85	
Balance unexpended Aug. 1, 1896.....	23,371.26	
		40,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

For labor of inmates.....	$104.50	
For sale of food.....	152.73	
For sale of clothing and rags.....	92.85	
Refundment expense transporting inmates as witnesses.	37.23	
Sale of building material.....	362.13	
Sale of farm products, etc.....	290.55	
Sale of brushes, etc.....	879.01	
		$1,919.00
Checks to State Treasurer—		
Dec. 26, 1895.....	$1,056.54	
June 1, 1896.....	349.91	
July 30, 1896.....	512.55	
		1,919.00

TABLE

SHOWING MONTHLY COST OF FOOD CONSUMED AT THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY; ALSO, COST PER CAPITA PER DAY, INCLUDING FARM PRODUCTS RAISED ON FARM AND CHARGED AT MARKET VALUE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Month.	Officers.			Inmates.		
	Cost.	Average No.	Average Cost Per Capita, Per Day.	Cost.	Average Cost.	Average Cost Per Capita, Per Day.
January, 1896.....	$245.76	25	$0.316	$528.95	114	$0.141
February, 1896.....	223.59	30	.298	383.12	107	.119
March, 1896.....	225.04	31	.29	409.19	118	.111
April, 1896.....	213.86	25.8	.276	390.50	127.7	.101
May, 1896.....	187.21	23.39	.258	434.99	140.55	.099
June, 1896.....	199.43	22.48	.257	426.97	141.58	.097
July, 1896.....	184.25	22.65	.28	379.24	133.89	.094
August, 1896.....	177.98	22	.26	389.03	139.83	.089
September, 1895....	176.14	25.33	.231	424.62	134.06	.105
October, 1895.....	191.70	29	.213	439.18	130.19	.108
November, 1895....	184.63	29	.205	400.33	134.5	.099
December, 1895.....	206.88	29	.23	475.08	136.36	.112
Averages	.....	.....	$0.262	.....	.....	$0.106

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, INMATES DEPOSIT FUND, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Months.	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Balance at Beginning of Month.	From Inmates.	Earnings.	Total.	Paid Friends of Inmates.	Paid to Inmates.	Paid for Books, Papers, Etc.	Balance at the End of the Month.
August, 1895	$2,178.54	$80.50	$802.02	$3,061.06	$70.00	$173.01	$39.10	$2,778.95
September, 1895	2,296.15	64.43	222.36	2,574.96	7.00	252.96	29.53	2,285.35
October, 1895	2,285.35	94.13	257.93	2,636.41	80.00	196.26	262.72	2,097.93
November, 1895	2,165.91	38.44	349.12	2,553.47	10.00	236.06	19.25	2,288.04
December, 1895	2,288.04	82.11	308.31	2,679.06	5.00	179.35	62.23	2,432.08
January, 1896	2,432.08	72.35	206.67	2,901.10	15.10	196.75	72.51	2,616.44
February, 1896	2,616.44	40.80	373.07	3,030.31	.....	246.50	22.91	2,706.90
March, 1896	2,706.90	16.55	268.54	2,992.29	45.00	226.26	45.39	2,773.32
April, 1896	2,773.32	27.64	236.48	3,137.44	10.00	225.25	27.05	2,650.14
May, 1896	2,650.14	6.07	241.02	2,896.23	.....	174.75	82.11	2,640.37
June, 1896	2,640.37	.....	267.82	2,908.19	15.00	168.12	27.53	2,731.54
July, 1896	2,731.54	5.95	278.02	3,015.71	14.00	287.61	34.70	2,214.80
Totals	$2,178.54	$468.27	$4,193.13	$36,864.99	$282.10	$2,625.96	$730.28	$3,214.80

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED, DISCHARGED, PAROLED, ETC., FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Month.	Received.								Discharged.										Number on Hand at End of Month.		Largest Number during the Month.	Smallest Number during the Month.	Average.	On Parole at the Beginning of Month.		Paroled during the Month.		Total during the Month.		Returned for Violating Parole	Died While on Parole.	Returned for Want of Work.	Discharged during Month.	Remaining on Parole.	
	From the District Court.		Paroled Returned.		Escaped Returned.		Returned Temporarily for Want of Work.		Paroled by the Board.		Discharged by the Board.		Pardoned.		Sentence Commuted.		Suicide.		Transferred to Prison.		Escaped.		Total Out.															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
August, 1895	...	...	1	...	...		1	...	4	...	2	...			2	...	...		...		8	...	110	...	118	110	114.00	82	...	4	...	86	...	1	....	....		6	79	..
September, 1895	10	...	1	...			3	14	7	...	1	...	1	1	1	...			2	...	12	...	112	...	112	108	107.00	79	...	7	...	86	...	1	....	....	3	5	77	..
October, 1895	16	...	3	1	....		....	20	5	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	...	126	...	127	111	118.00	77	...	5	...	82	...	3	....	....		3	71	..
November, 1895	11	...	4	...	....		....	15	4	...	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	...	134	...	134	126	127.70	71	...	4	...	75	...	4	....	....		5	66	..
December, 1895	12	...	2	...	....		....	14	2	...	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	...	142	...	143	134	140.56	66	...	2	...	68	...	2	....	....		3	63	..
January, 1896	4	1	...	...	1		5	1	6	...	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	...	140	...	142	138	141.58	63	...	6	...	69	...	....	....	1	1	4	63	..
February, 1896	7	...	4	...	....		....	11	10	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	13	...	137	1	141	137	138.89	63	...	10	...	73	...	4	....	....		3	66	..
March, 1896	11	...	2	...	....		....	13	9	...	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	...	139	1	142	137	139.83	66	...	9	...	75	...	2	....	....		4	69	..
April, 1896	5	...	2	...	....		....	7	11	1	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	132	1	139	130	134.06	69	...	11	1	80	1	2	....	....		2	76	1
May, 1896	3	...	....	...	....		....	3	8	...	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	...	127	...	135	127	130.19	76	1	8	...	84	1	....	....	....		2	82	1
June, 1896	17	...	...	...	....		....	17	7	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	...	137	...	139	126	134.05	82	1	7	...	89	1	....	....	....		5	84	1
July, 1896	7	...	1	...	....		....	8	9	...	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	13	...	132	...	141	132	136.36	84	1	9	...	93	1	1	....	....		1	91	1
Totals	103	1	20	1	4		128	1	82	1	13	9	3	1	3	2	113	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	130.22	...	...	82	1	...	...	20	1	4	48	..	..			

STATISTICS OF INMATES CONFINED IN THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY JULY 31, 1896.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED.

Anoka	1	Martin	1
Big Stone	1	Meeker	3
Brown	1	Murray	1
Carlton	1	McLeod	1
Carver	2	Pine	3
Chippewa	1	Polk	7
Chisago	3	Pope	1
Clay	7	Ramsey	7
Crow Wing	2	Redwood	1
Dakota	2	Rice	1
Dodge	1	Scott	1
Douglas	2	Stearns	2
Faribault	2	Steele	3
Freeborn	1	St. Louis	8
Fillmore	1	Swift	3
Goodhue	1	Todd	1
Hennepin	49	Traverse	2
Houston	1	Waseca	1
Hubbard	1	Wilkin	2
Itasca	1	Wright	1
Le Sueur	1		
		Total	132

AGE WHEN RECEIVED.

Sixteen years	1	Twenty-four years	16
Seventeen years	10	Twenty-five years	7
Eighteen years	12	Twenty-six years	4
Nineteen years	17	Twenty-seven years	3
Twenty years	18	Twenty-eight years	7
Twenty-one years	14	Twenty-nine years	2
Twenty-two years	11	Thirty years	1
Twenty-three years	9		
		Total	132

CRIMES COMMITTED.

Adultery	1	Forgery, third degree	3
Assault, first degree	3	Grand larceny, first degree	8
Assault, second degree	9	Grand larceny, second degree	44
Attempt to commit burglary, second degree	1	Manslaughter, first degree	1
Attempt to commit burglary, third degree	1	Receiving stolen property	1
Burglary, second degree	2	Robbery, first degree	2
Burglary, third degree	35	Robbery, second degree	5
Escape	2	Swindling	1
Forgery, second degree	12	Uttering forged instruments	1
		Total	132

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PENALTIES AS FIXED BY MINNESOTA STATUTES.

CRIME.	Not Less Than.	Not More Than.	CRIME.	Not Less Than.	Not More Than.
Assault, first degree	5	10	Forgery, second degree	..	10
Assault, second degree	2	5	Forgery, third degree	..	5
Arson, first degree	10	..	Grand larceny, first degree	5	10
Arson, second degree	7	15	Grand larceny, second degree	..	5
Arson, third degree	..	7	Incest	..	10
Abortion	..	4	Indecent assault	..	7
Adultery	..	2	Keeping house of ill fame	..	7
Abduction	..	5	Murder, third degree	7	30
Burglary, first degree	10	..	Mayhem	1	15
Burglary, second degree	5	10	Manslaughter, first degree	5	20
Burglary, third degree	1	5	Manslaughter, second degree	1	15
Bigamy	..	5	Presenting false claims	..	7
Consort to bigamy	..	5	Riot	..	5
Carnal knowledge of female child	Life	..	Robbery, first degree	5	20
Crime against nature	5	20	Robbery, second degree	2	15
Embezzlement	..	7	Robbery, third degree	..	10
Forgery, first degree	..	20	Receiving stolen property	..	5
			Rape and attempt	5	30

OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.

Bakers	1	Painters	4
Barbers	1	Paperhangers	1
Brickmakers	1	Peddlers	1
Bookkeepers	2	Piano movers	1
Butchers	4	Plumbers	1
Carpenters	2	Porters	1
Candymakers	1	Printers	4
Clerks	4	Railroad men	2
Coal miners	2	Sailors	1
Cooks	3	Shoe lasters	1
Coopers	1	Shoemakers	1
Cotton operators	1	Steamboatmen	1
Engineers	4	Stonecutters	2
Farm hands	20	Switchmen	2
Firemen	1	Tailors	2
Horse dealers	1	Teamsters	2
Horseshoers	1	Telegraph operators	1
Hostlers	3	Tinsmiths	1
Laborers	24	Upholsterers	1
Locksmiths	1	Waiters	9
Machinists	1	Watch repairers	1
Messenger boys	1		
No occupation	12	Total	132

NATIONALITY.

American	47	Irish-American	3
Austrian	1	Italian	1
Bohemian	1	Norwegian	5
Canadian	2	Negro	8
Dane	2	Polish	3
Dutch	1	Scotch	1
English	6	Scotch-Irish	1
French	4	Swede	13
German	13		
Indian	2	Total	132
Irish	18		

NATIVITY.

Austria	1	Minnesota	38
Bohemia	1	Missouri	1
California	2	Montana	1
Canada	3	Nebraska	1
Denmark	2	New Jersey	1
England	2	New York	8
Georgia	2	Norway	4
Germany	5	North Dakota	1
Illinois	6	Ohio	4
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	8
Iowa	4	Poland	1
Ireland	3	South Dakota	1
Italy	1	Scotland	1
Kansas	3	Sweden	8
Kentucky	1	Wisconsin	10
Maine	1		
Massachusetts	1	Total	132
Michigan	5		

NATIVITY OF MOTHER.

Austria	1	Italy	1
Bohemia	1	Norway	5
Canada	4	Poland	1
Denmark	2	Sweden	12
England	5	Scotland	1
France	2	United States	53
Germany	13	Unknown	15
Holland	1		
Ireland	15	Total	132

NATIVITY OF FATHER.

Austria	1	Norway	5
Bohemia	1	Poland	1
Canada	8	Scotland	2
Denmark	2	Sweden	13
England	6	Switzerland	1
France	1	United States	37
Germany	14	Unknown	16
Holland	1		
Ireland	22	Total	132
Italy	1		

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	66	Poor	14
Common school	36	High school	2
Foreign school	5		
Illiterate	9	Total	132

ATTENDED SCHOOL.

Not at all	22	Seven years	17
Two months	2	Eight years	2
Six months	3	Nine years	3
One year	5	Ten years	2
Two years	9	Eleven years	3
Three years	22	Twelve years	3
Four years	7	Fourteen years	1
Five years	14		
Six years	17	Total	132

HABITS.		CONJUGAL.	
Temperate	74	Married	11
Intemperate	58	Single	120
Total	132	Widower	1
		Total	132

HAVING CHILDREN.

None	124	Three	1
One	6		
Two	1	Total	132

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Baptist	3	Methodist	7
Catholic	34	Presbyterian	2
Congregational	1	No religion	66
Episcopal	4		
Lutheran	15	Total	132

DETAILED STATEMENT

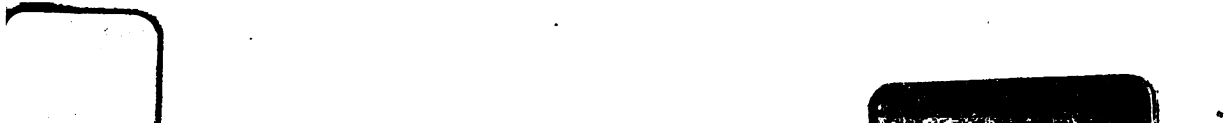
OF LABOR PERFORMED BY INMATES OF MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

	Days.		Days.
Quarry	4,311	Boiler room	2,329
Contract work	749	Improvement to farm	1,071
New cow barn	365	Stone cutting	5,243
Blacksmith shop	1,721	Shoe and tailor shop	2,746
Brush shop	5,196	Loading rubble	23
Inmates' kitchen	2,419	New root house	72
Officers' kitchen	1,040	New cell house	1,432
Laundry	668	General work	4,671
Cell house	940	Idle	6,488
Warden house	353	Sick	573
Office	206	Solitary	125
Store and library	627		
Runners	635	Total	47,577
Farm and garden	3,574		

AILMENTS OF INMATES OF MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, TREATED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1896.

Boils	8	Diarrhea	42
Bruises	9	Eyes sore	53
Burns	4	Eyesight defective	6
Blood disorder	2	Earache	11
Blood spitting	2	Ear trouble	1
Bubo	1	Emission	20
Catarrh	22	Felon	1
Canker	2	Fever	1
Chills	1	Frosted feet	1
Chafing	7	Gleet	1
Corns	3	Gonorrhea	5
Constipation	121	Headache	75
Cold and cough	91	Hysterics	1
Colic	27	Heart trouble	6
Cramps	3	Indigestion	25
Chapped face or hands	28	Ingrowing toe nail	1
Debility	2	Irritable bladder	3

Kidney trouble	1	Sore mouth	5
Lameness	75	Sore nose	6
La grippe	26	Sore throat	28
Lung trouble	1	Sciatica	1
Loss of appetite	4	Sore toe	3
Liver complaint	2	Skin disease	37
Neuralgia	4	Sprain	5
Nose bleed	1	Steel in eye	8
Old sore	1	Steel in flesh	3
Pain in side	10	Stiff neck	2
Pain in groin	1	Stricture	1
Pain in cord	1	Stomach trouble	28
Pain in testicles	2	Sweating feet	2
Piles	13	Syphilis	14
Poison ivy	1	Tonsilitis	10
Rectal trouble	6	Toothache	35
Rheumatism	30	Tobacco habit	3
Rupture	3	Vegetations	3
Scalp disease	2	Varicose veins	1
Sleeplessness	4	Warts	1
Sore hand or finger	26	Wounds dressed	29
Sore chest	29		
Sore lungs	1	Total	1,055



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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

For the 14th and 15th Fiscal Years Ending July 31, 1902.

ST. CLOUD
REFORMATORY PRINT
1902

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STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

S. W. LEAVETT, Chairman, Litchfield.
JAMES A. MARTIN - St. Cloud.
O. B. GOULD - - Winona.
H. W. WRIGHT, Secretary, St. Paul.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

FRANK L. RANDALL, General Superintendent

F. H. WHITNEY, Principal Keeper — THOMAS HELLIER, Steward and Storekeeper

F. C. SCHERFENBERG, Night Captain — O. H. WOLMER, Physician

J. C. BARNCARD, State Agent

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA, AUG. 1, 1902.

To the Honorable
The Board of Control of State Institutions.

GENTLEMEN:

For the biennial period ending with July 31, 1902 I have the honor to report as follows:

This has been a time of great activity in the construction department. The upper portions of the rear two sections of the main building, which were destroyed in the fire of December 13, 1899, have been replaced and finished. The superintendent's residence has been practically rebuilt.

Two wells, each large and deep, were dug and curbed.

A complete and very satisfactory water system has been finished, involving the laying of over one half a mile of six inch mains, and the placing of two twelve horse gasolene engines in a substantial brick power house.

The blacksmith shop was rebuilt, the same having been made necessary by the fire of January 1902.

The construction of a large piggery in the valley south of the main buildings was an item.

The grounds have been graded to a considerable extent.

The former hospital building has been moved back of the engine room. and is used as a carpenter shop.

The refrigerator has been rebuilt.

The principal work of construction, however, has been in connection with the permanent administration building. The basement walls, and some of the superstructure were in, when it was discovered that the lines were not in proper place. Two tourelles were taken down, together with some of the basement walls. In other places the walls were reinforced with heavy masonry.

This work involved very considerable and disappointing delays, but it was thoroughly done, as becomes a permanent structure, and the work of building goes on.

Meantime, the quarry, cutting shop, and blacksmith shop have not been idle, and there is now on hand, for use in the building, cut stone to the value of $13,689. The iron for the second floor has been bought, and it is expected that the building will progress without further delay or unnecessary expense.

When completed this will be one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most enduring buildings in the state.

The only real estate which has been acquired, is the building and lot now occupied by the Principal Keeper. The price was $2100.

For the accommodation of employees and of the public, a bicycle path to the city is being made.

A complete local telephone system has been put in. The Bertillon system of measurements has been installed. The grounds have been lighted.

The officer's dormitory has been comfortably furnished, and good plumbing conveniencies provided there, and in the hospital.

The sewer pipe running through the tunnel under the main building has been removed, being inadequate and defective, and new pipe has been substituted, which is properly exposed to the air, and will therefore not give out so soon.

A new heating system is being installed, which, in my opinion, will be found to be lasting, and to effect a considerable saving in fuel.

Commencing early in the biennial period I concluded to gather more information concerning inmates than it had been the usage to call for. Large books were made for the purpose, and lengthy interviews held with the inmates on their arrival Their whole history was called for, and their answers recorded. Where information was not forthcoming, the inmates were charged not to expect favor from the management. Where information was given, letters were at once sent to all persons named, for verification of the statements. The system has commended itself to me.

Persons refusing to disclose their identity are rarely first offenders, and, in each instance, have been found to have good reason for desiring to conceal their past.

During the past two years twenty-two young men have been transferred to the State Prison for incorrigibility, and three have been received by us on transfer from the State Training School.

I visited the State Prison on two occasions, and, through the courtesy of the Warden, interviewed quite a number of prisoners, with a view to their transfer from that institution to the Reformatory.

I found none who wished to be transferred from there, and very few whom I should care to receive, and I have concluded that, if the District Judges err in their sentences, it is generally on the side of mercy or leniency.

The population of the Reformatory on August 1, 1902 was 192 men, not counting those on parole. Of this number it is known that five had served time in Prison, seventeen in Reform Schools, forty-eight in Houses of Correction. Workhouses, or Jails, and eighteen had paid fines upon conviction for crime. Two had formerly been inmates of this Reformatory, and twenty-eight acknowledged that they had committed crime for which they had not been apprehended.

Our inquiry into the antecedents of these men was not completed, and will probably disclose the fact that others among them have not been circumspect, at all times.

We thus know that at least one hundred eighteen men out of one hundred ninety two, have had previous criminal experience. Some of the others were tramps. It must be remembered that some among the one hundred ninety two refused to disclose their identity.

Dr. J. H. Dewart has continued his fortnightly lectures in his capacity as moral instructor. We are under obligations to the following gentlemen for lectures to the inmates, viz: Gov. Van Sant, Geo. H. Reynolds, Esq., D. T. Wellington, Dr. George Hindley, Maj. B H. Randall, Mr. R. R. Atchinson, the Twin Brothers Morrill, Dr. W. L. Beebe, Rev. E. C. Clemens, Rev. Jas. S. Corkey, Mr. Geo. R. Kleeberger, Rev. C. O. Beckman, Mr. W. A. Gates, Rev. L. F. Badger, Rev. D. A. Tawney, Mr. Eugene May, Mr. Geo. E. Little, Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, and Capt. W. H. Harries. The Wm. Owen Co. gratitously presented "David Garrick." Local musicians have kindly entertained us.

The school of letters has progressed very satisfactorily.

The clergymen of St. Cloud are invited to attend at the institution on evenings convenient to themselves, and to us, and give religious instruction to the inmates who are adherents of their several creeds. The instruction being sectarian no payment of public funds for the service can be permitted.

Several of the clergymen have done missionary work in response to this invitation, but, I am sorry to say, that, at the present time, none of them is attending regularly, though I have promises for the future.

One clergyman organized a non-sectarian Bible class of eighty members, but he has felt obliged to discontinue it.

The health of the inmates continues to be good. None has died during the last seven years. Two men on parole died from accidental causes.

I purchased an operating table, and quite a number of surgical cases have been looked after in the hospital. Good results have followed in each case.

We now have a resident physician, which has proven to be a very good thing, especially in emergency cases, which arise from time to time.

During January 1901 the institution was closed to visitors, on account of the prevalence of small pox in various parts of the state.

Each morning from seven to eight o'clock, the inmates are given a military drill, which has been found to be beneficial to all, but particularly to those whose work is in doors.

Shaving outfits, including razors, are bought at wholesale, and sold to the inmates at cost. They are permitted to shave themselves as often as they desire.

The grey is no longer used to designate the first grade, but chevrons are sewed on to the blue coats of the second grade suits.

An exhibit was made at the State Fairs of 1900 and 1901. At the 1902 State Fair we have no exhibit, except as some of our gaden and orchard products are included in the Stearns County showing.

A nursery has been inaugurated, and will be added to each season. It is the intention to devote considerable attention to native shade and fruit trees.

Three men have been deported to foreign countries. I quite favor the plan in the case of vicious or irresponsible persons, and believe that it would be much more effective, if better measures might be taken against their return.

To those who may read this report I wish to emphasize the fact that we have no accommodations for women. Occasionally one is received, but, as she cannot be kept at the Reformatory, we are obliged to place her in a district Jail.

During the last two years eight men have escaped from the Reformatory grounds. Unfortunately for him, one of them was not retaken. As he was a repeater from a near-by state, he will probably be found some day in prison. We never give them up. One man was returned from the Indian Territory who had been gone three years, one from New Jersey after five years, and one from New Hampshire after nine years.

With so many men working without guard in the fields, and at other places remote from the buildings, it is to be expected that occasional escapes will occur, but the close scrutiny now made into the record of each man, together with careful selection of men for outside work, will tend to mimimize the number.

The reward for the delivery of escapes, and parole breakers has been reduced from fifty to twenty five dollars, except in cases where the Superintendent sees fit to offer a larger reward. The sum of one hundred dollars was formerly paid in all cases.

The force of guards upon the stockade has been again reduced, and they now number three. At the inception of the institution there were eight.

During the past year the population of the Reformatory has been the greatest in its history, and the number of guards and keepers has been the smallest in proportion.

The average term of detention has been increased, and I am inclined to believe that it should be still further increased, but there will always be particular cases calling for favorable action after a comparatively short imprisonment.

Plats showing the location of all pipes which are underground have been made and filed. Until recently nothing of this kind was at hand.

The round stone cutting shop is about to be enlarged so that it will have a diameter of one hundred feet, and accommodate about sixty workmen.

The quarry is in excellent condition. The demand for rubble stone, especially from the Red River valley, is quite active, and I am disposed to expect its continuance.

Earnings from this source are likely to constitute an important item in our miscellaneous receipts.

The green house is in poor condition on account of age, and it is hoped that it may be repaired before cold weather comes on.

We are still required to employ inmate labor in the office. Considerable trouble has arisen on this account in the past, and I hope the time will soon come when we may dispense with it, at least until the new administration building is completed, and more satisfactory and secure office arrangements are made.

I look forward to the time when the plank stockade may be replaced by a substantial and high stone wall, and expect next winter to get out stone with which to make a start along the railroad right of way. The exact location of the wall along the north and south sides of the enclosure is a matter which will call for particular inquiry, consideration and judgment.

It is my opinion, in view of the rapid growth of the state, that we shall need to commence the construction of another cell wing, as soon as the administration building is completed, and it may perhaps be some time before it will be necessary to inaugurate new industries in order to give employment to the inmates, but when the time comes, the manufacture of school supplies and furniture might offer a profitable and satisfactory opening. In the meantime the enlargement of the farm, and the securing of more and better fields seems to be demanded.

A few months ago the so-called Freeman farm, consisting of over six hundred acres of land, could have been bought for twenty-five thousand dollars, and perhaps may still be bought at that price. To my view no more valuable tract of land could be secured. In quality it is good. It adjoins us on the west and covers our front within a few hundred feet of our main buildings. It extends on both sides of the boulevard leading to the city, and excludes our control over building sites which might sometime be occupied to our disadvantage.

It is improved to a valuable extent with farm house, ranch buildings, fences and clearings. A segregated location could then be secured for the first temporary placing of men about to be paroled, a plan dear to the heart of many thinking men.

It includes three conveniently located cottages, which the State might rent to its employees.

It would enable us to increase our flocks and herds, and produce all our own meat supply, and perhaps more. It would give us some good farm lands, which we lack.

I believe that the value of the land will surely advance, and that, unless it is secured now, it can never again be bought at the same price.

Most of our inmates go to work for farmers when they leave us, and we should have more and better facilities for teaching them the business.

Other tracks of land are available, but, in view of the above, I think this the most desirable land which adjoins the State's holdings at this place.

I beg to call your attention again to the matter of providing against long delays in jail, before indictment, of persons who freely admit their guilt, and to suggest that it might be provided by statute that, after a full explanation to them by the Judge of the Court, of their rights, and a full statement to the Judge by them, of the facts showing their guilt, they might be detained, pending indictment, in the Prison or Reformatory.

They would thus start on the way to reform and liberty, without loss of time. The indictment and plea would then be largely formal matters, and it might be provided that the plea of guilty might be received by any judge of the District or Supreme Court.

This would save expense, and avoid the debilitating effects which so often follow from idle jail confinement, and from jail contaminations. The period of detention before plea to be taken into consideration in the sentence, and in subsequent dealings with the prisoner.

A constitutional amendment doing away with the need of an indictment in such cases would still further simplify the proceeding, but as that cannot be easily or readily obtained, this is offered as the best remedy at hand, for a serious evil and injustice.

Inmates frequently protest that they are innocent, after having pleaded guilty in court. They claim to not have understood, or to have been overpersuaded. The claim of innocence is not usually well founded, but the inmate often handicaps himself by insisting upon it for a considerable length of time.

To avoid this condition, legislation might be enacted providing that when a prisoner pleads guilty he should state facts which satisfy the court of his guilt before the plea is accepted, and that his statement should be reduced to writing, and attached to the commitment.

It seems to me that it would be well, after the prisoner has been convicted on trial or on plea, for inquiry to be made concerning his antecedents by the County Attorney or other competent person, before he is committed to the Reformatory as a first offender. In cases where he refuses to disclose his identity, it seems that it would generally be quite safe to treat him as an habitual offender.

I have been requested to call the attention of your Board to the so-called Inmates Benefit Fund, which is made up of fines levied for misconduct against the earning of inmates, and which now amounts to $1935.95.

This is a fund which is found very convenient, and which we wish might be used to decorate the chapel and cell rooms, provide pleasant bathing facilities, purchase reading matter, musical instruments, etc and be generally employed for the direct benefit of the inmates.

The last legislature made an appropriation available August 1st, 1902 for a cold storage and creamery combined. We have a great deal on hand at present in the construction line, but I hope that this work may be undertaken at the opening of the next building season.

Under your authority I have withheld from each inmate's wages the sum of ten dollars, at the time of his final release, and he is required to report semi-annually during two years or more, with the understanding that he shall receive the money at the end of that time, if his conduct is good: Otherwise it will be forfeited.

Besides exercising a gentle restraint over him, after our custodial jurisdiction has terminated, it is expected that this plan will afford us information of considerable statistical importance,—information which I think is not had by any other reformatory.

I beg to recommend that the provision of law which specifies that board and lodging be furnished to officers and employees be stricken out, and that, in lieu of furnishing them sustenance, an equivalent in money be paid to the officers and employees

For such success as this institution may have attained during the past biennial period, the full credit belongs to my faithful assistants, who have done the work.

I thank you gentlemen of the Board, for your patience with me, and for your kindness toward me, in my attempted performance of duties which I still find onerous and difficult.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. RANDALL,

General Superintendent.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Annual Appropriation	$15,000.00	
Special Appropriation	40,000.00	
Special Appropriation to Meet Deficiency	3,256.19	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,390.02	
		$59,646.21

Disbursements.

Overdraft of year ending July 31, 1900	$ 2,169.32	
Amount Cancelled by State Auditor	540.82	
Attendance	23,970.91	
Food	7,045.91	
Clothing and Bedding	2,798.49	
Laundry Supplies	572.45	
Fuel	7,863.08	
Light	292.36	
Medical Supplies	299.45	
Freight and Transportation	2,579.16	
Postage and Telegraphing	617.13	
Books, Stationery and Printing	288.87	
Amusement and Instruction	187.19	
Household Supplies	1,114.03	
Furniture and Upholstery	228.32	
Building Repairs, etc.	1,295.56	
Tools and Machinery	902.57	
Farm, Garden Stock and Grounds	1,297.45	
Expenses not classified	1,240.08	
Industrial Training Expenses	4,343.06	
		$59,646.21

REPAIRS, MAIN BUILDING.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$6,419.13	
Miscellaneous Receipts	47.50	
		$6,466.63

Disbursements.

Attendance	$2,012.01	
Household Supplies	10.51	
Building, Repairs, etc	4,281.07	
Tools and Machinery	10.00	
Balance Unexpended July 31, 1901	153.04	
		$6,466.63

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 3.96	
		$3.96

Disbursements.

Transferred to Improvement Fund	$ 3.96	
		$3.96

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

DIVERSIFIED LABOR.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 7,646.71	
		$7,646.71

Disbursements.

Freight and Transportation	$ 111.20	
Building and Repairs	45.78	
Tools and Machinery	15.60	
Purchase of Hayes Property	2,100.00	
Balance Unexpended July 31, 1901	5,374.13	
		$7,646.71

NEW CELL WING.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 1,635.80	
		$1,635.80

Disbursements.

Furniture and Upholstery	$ 125.00	
Building and Repairs	1,022.76	
Balance Unexpended July 31, 1901	488.04	
		$1,635.80

PURCHASE OF LAND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901

Receipts

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 700.00	
		$700.00

Disbursements.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1901	$ 700.00	
		$700.00

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 509.29	
Appropriation	10,000.00	
		$10,509.29

Disbursements.

Attendance	$ 4,552.33	
Fuel	147.68	
Freight and Transportation	9.00	
Books, Stationery and Printing	11.70	
Household Supplies	5.50	
Building, Repairs, etc	5,671.95	
Tools and Machinery	107.00	
Expenses Not Classified	3.20	
Cancelled by State Auditor	.93	
		$10,509.29

FARM REVOLVING FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Balance Unexpended July 31, 1900	$ 2,100.43	
		$2,100.43

Disbursements.

Attendance	$ 69.75	
Buildings and Repairs	18.00	
Farm Stock and Grounds	1,754.12	
Balance Unexpended July 31, 1901	258.56	
		$2,100.43

REPAIRS FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901

Receipts.

Appropriation for 1901	$ 1,500.00	
		$1,500.00

Disbursements.

Attendance	$ 153.75	
Building, Repairs, etc	1,344.25	
Tools and Machinery	2.00	
		$1,500.00

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Transferred from Building and Improvement Fund	$ 3.96	
State Auditor's difference	.05	
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,590.48	
		$6,594.49

Disbursements.

Overdraft	$ 1,440.70	
Transferred to Current Expense Fund	747.07	
Attendance	1,135.30	
Light	93.45	
Freight and Transportation	61.97	
Household Supplies	2.35	
Furniture and Upholstery	2.60	
Building, Repairs, etc	2,418.08	
Tools and Machinery	50.15	
Balance Unexpended	642.82	
		$6,594.49

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Institution Treasurer July 31, 1900	$ 342.97	
Received during August, 1900	505.59	
" " September, 1900	241.48	
" " October, 1900	2,022.21	
" " November, 1900	1,165.18	
" " December, 1900	876.85	
" " January, 1901	146.88	
" " February, 1901	283.76	
" " March, 1901	378.43	
" " April, 1901	690.88	
" " May, 1901	44.27	
" " June, 1901	186.81	
" " July, 1901	395.62	
		$7280 93

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

Disbursements.

Transferred to Current Expense Fund	$ 1,390.02	
" " Improvement Fund	5,843.41	
" " Repairs Main Building Fund	47.50	
		$7280.93

INMATES DEPOSIT FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Receipts.

Balance on Hand August 1, 1900	$ 4,100.61	
Received from Friends of Inmates	204.37	
Received from Inmates	243.38	
Received from Earnings of Inmates	4,471.58	
		$9,019.94

Disbursements.

Paid to Friends of Inmates	$ 151.69	
Paid to Inmates	3,278.73	
Paid for Books, Papers, Clothing, Toilet Articles, etc	624.61	
Paid for Inmates Benefit	1,057.33	
Loaned to Current Expense Fund	285.65	
Balance July 31, 1901	3,621.93	
		$9,019.94

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Cost per Capita For the Support of Inmates.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

Attendance	$ 169.36	
Food	49.79	
Clothing and Bedding	19.76	
Laundry Supplies	4.05	
Fuel	55.55	
Light	2.06	
Medical Supplies	2.12	
Freight and Transportation	18.22	
Postage and Telegraphing	4.36	
Books, Stationery and Printing	2.04	
Amusement and Instruction	1.32	
Household Supplies	7.87	
Furniture and Upholstery	1.61	
Building, Repairs, etc.	9.15	
Tools and Machinery	6.38	
Farm, Garden, Stock and Grounds	9.17	
Expenses not Classified	8.90	
Industrial Training Expenses	30.68	
		$ 402.39
Miscellaneous Receipts	$ 49.03	
Labor of Inmates on Permanent Improvements, etc	23.50	
Net Cost per Capita		$ 329.66

Average number of Inmates, 141.57

TABLE

Showing Monthly Cost of Food Consumed at the Minnesota State Reformatory; also Cost per Capita per Day, Including Farm Products Raised on Farm and Charged at Market Value For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

MONTH	OFFICERS			INMATES		
	Cost	Average No.	Average Cost Per Capita Per Day	Cost	Average No.	Average Cost Per Capita Per Day
August, 1900	289.15	37	.252	571.25	133.73	.137
September, 1900	204.13	36	.189	500.83	125.23	.133
October, 1900	245.09	34	.232	505.50	132.00	.123
November, 1900	311.22	36	.288	508.80	134.00	.126
December, 1900	310.00	33	.303	547.90	146.00	.121
January, 1901	239.34	32	.241	509.57	146.50	.112
February, 1901	245.92	31	.283	478.46	146.86	.101
March, 1901	312.41	32	.314	557.63	147.26	.122
April, 1901	144.40	32	.150	568.38	144.36	128
May, 1901	277.20	32	.282	593.15	147.77	.130
June, 1901	224.35	31	.241	616.81	151.20	.135
July, 1901	235.50	31	.245	657.33	143.90	.147
Averages	.....	.....	.252	.....	.....	.126

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY

CONTINGENT FUND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Advance from Support Fund, August 1, 1901	$ 300.00	
Received During the Year	1,311.25	
		$1,611.25

Disbursements.

Paid Contingent Vouchers	$ 1,311.25	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	300.00	
		$1,611.25

SUPPORT FUND.

For the Fical Year Ending July 31, 1902

Receipts.

Annual Appropriation	$ 15,000.00	
Special Appropriation	40,000.00	
Miscellaneous Receipts	8,919.04	
		$63,919.04

Disbursements.

Bills of 1901 Unpaid August 1, 1901	$ 332.95	
Salaries and Wages of Officers and Employes	22,103.36	
Provisions	7,471.10	
Household Stores	1,391.04	
Clothing	1,662.62	
Fuel and Light	9,116.53	
Hospital and Medical Supplies	368.43	
Shop, Farm and Garden Supplies	7,027.59	
Ordinary Repairs	340.27	
Water and Ice	18.35	
Postage and Stationery	632.94	
Transportation of Inmates	53.94	
Miscellaneous Expenses	7,580.11	
Cancelled by State Auditor	5,519.81	
Balance in Contingent Fund	300.00	
		$63,919.04

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FUND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Appropriation for 1902	$10,000.00	
		$10,000.00

Disbursements.

New Buildings	$ 9,566.12	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	433.88	
		$10,000.00

DIVERSIFIED LABOR.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

No Change in This Fund For The Year Ending July 31, 1902.

REPAIRS MAIN BUILDING.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance of Appropriation	$ 153.04	
		$153.04

Disbursements.

Extraordinary Repairs	$ 94.80	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	58.24	
		$ 153.04

REPAIRS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Appropriation for Year Ending July 31, 1902	$ 1,800.00	
		$1,800.00

Disbursements.

Extraordinary Repairs	$ 855.26	
Equipment	225.12	
Miscellaneous	13.80	
Balance on Hand	705.82	
		$1,800.00

WATER PLANT.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance of Appropriation	$ 9,105.94	
		$9,105.94

Disbursements.

Equipment	$ 4,382.63	
New Buildings	469.40	
Miscellaneous	1,108.14	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	3,145.77	
		$9,105.94

DYNAMO.

For Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902

Receipts

Appropriation	$ 800.00	
		$800.00

Disbursements.

None

NEW CELL WING.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance of Appropriation		$488.04

Disbursements.

New Buildings	$ 196.48	
Balance on Hand	291.56	
		$488.04

FARM REVOLVING FUND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance of Appropriation	$ 258.56	
		$258.56

Disbursements.

Equipment	$ 10.00	
Miscellaneous	248.56	
		$258.56

ADDITIONAL LAND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance of Appropriation	$ 700.00	
		$700.00

Disbursements.

None

BLACKSMITH SHOP INSURANCE.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Amount Received from Insurance Companies	$ 998.47	
		$998.47

Disbursements.

Equipment	$ 196.37	
New Building	416.26	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	385.84	
		$998.47

IMPROVEMENT.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance on Hand	$ 642.82	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,106.00	
		$1,748.82

Disbursements.

Miscellaneous	$ 79.89	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	1,668.93	
		$1,748.82

CASH.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

August, 1901	$ 155.03	
September, 1901	125.07	
October, 1901	636.28	
November, 1901	1,664.04	
December, 1901	110.25	
January, 1902	1,951.22	
February, 1902	164.42	
March, 1902	1,601.59	
April, 1902	1,228.28	
May, 1902	1,066.52	
June, 1902	949.12	
July, 1902	368.22	
		$10,025.04

Disbursements.

Transferred to Support Fund	$ 8,919.04	
Transferred to Improvement Fund	1,106.00	
		$10,025.04

INMATES DEPOSIT FUND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Receipts.

Balance on Hand August 1st, 1901	$ 3,621.93	
Received from Friends of Inmates	207.32	
Received from Inmates	368.12	
Received from Earnings of Inmates	5,171.16	
Received from Current Expenses	303.65	
Received from other Sources	10.00	
		$9,682.18

INMATES DEPOSIT FUND.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Disbursements.

Paid Friends of Inmates	$ 190.01	
Paid to Inmates	1,875.58	
Paid for Clothing, Books, etc	503.63	
Paid to M. S. R. Revolving Fund	18.00	
Paid to Inmates Benefit Fund	753.66	
Paid as Reward for Return of Ballard from his Account	14.41	
Balance on Hand July 31, 1902	6,326.89	
		$9,682.18

TABLE

Showing total cost of food consumed and cost per capita per day, during the year ending July 31, 1902.

Value of Provisions on Hand August 1, 1901	$ 997.79	
Value of Provisions Purchased During the Year	7,471.10	
Value of Provisions Supplied from Farm at Market Price	6,141.60	
Total Value of Provisions Received		$14,610.49
Value of Provisions on Hand July 31, 1902	$ 1,235.62	
Total Value of Food Consumed		$13,374.87
Average Daily Consumption	$ 36.54	
Average Number of Officers and Employees Boarding at Institution During the Year	22.22	
Average Number of Inmates during the Year	170.72	
Average Daily Cost per Capita		$ .19

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing Cost per Capita For the Support of Inmates.

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

Salaries and Wages of Officers and Employes	$ 129.47	
Provisions	69.32	
Household Stores	8.15	
Clothing and Bedding	9.74	
Fuel and Light	53.40	
Hospital and Medical Supplies	2.16	
Shop, Farm and Garden	41.17	
Ordinary Repairs	2.00	
Water and Ice	.10	
Postage and Stationery	3.70	
Transportation of Inmates	.32	
Miscellaneous Expenses	44.40	
	$363.93	
Less Miscellaneous Receipts	$ 52.18	
Net Cost Per Capita		$311.75

STATEMENT

Of Labor Preformed by Inmates on Permanent Improvements During the Bi-ennial Period Ending July 31st, 1902.

	1901	1902
Quarry	2,040 days	2,021 days
Stone Shop	4,303 "	8,820 "
Blacksmith	1,703 "	2,491 "
Farm and Garden	8,459 "	10,968 "
New Buildings	1,237 "	352 "
Improvement	86 "	480 "
Water Plant	"	1,287 "
Total	17,828 days	26,419 days

Total number of days for bi-ennial period, 44,247, at $ .60 per day, $26,548.20.

STATEMENT

Of Productions for the Two Years Ending July 31st, 1902.

Article	1901	1902	Total
Meats	$ 2,179.76	$ 2,226.47	$ 4,406.23
Dairy Products	2,389.41	1,989.84	4,379.25
Vegetables	2,131.00	1,572.37	3,703.37
Berries and Fruits	479.69	137.12	616.81
Hides	93.72	279.56	373.28
Live Stock	52.00	663.00	715.00
Hay	1,400.90	1,400.00	2,800.00
Corn	1,125.00	1,125.00	2,250.00
Oats	360.00	.....	360 00
Corn Fodder	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Beets	.....	300.00	300.00
Plants and Flowers	71.05	42.95	114.00
Rags and Scrap Iron	181.25	84.39	265.64
Stone	876.71	1,004.91	1,881.62
Printing	468.20	369.95	838.15
Total	$ 12,407.79	$ 11,795.56	$ 24,203.35

STATISTICS OF INMATES.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

For the Fiscal years Ending July 31,	1901		1902	
In Institution August 1, 1900	138		139	
Received	101		135	
Escaped men returned	4		5	
Paroled men returned	35		28	
Received from State Training School	3		...	
Total		281		307
Paroled	75		80	
Discharged from Institution	29		14	
Dismissed	12		10	
Escaped	4		3	
Transferred to State Prison	16		5	
Transferred to Fergus Falls Hospital	3		...	
Transferred to School for Feeble Minded	..		1	
Deported	1		1	
Discharged by Order of Court	1		1	
Pardoned	1		..	
Still in Institution	139		192	
Total		281		307
Number on parole Ausust 1st, 1900	106		98	
Paroled during year	75		80	
Dismissed	12		10	
Total		193		188
Discharged from parole	56		45	
Died while on parole	4		...	
Paroled men returned	35		28	
Now on parole	98		115	
Total		193		188

Counties from Which Received	1901		1902	
	Received	Present	Received	Present
Anoka	2	..	1	2
Becker	..	1	..	..
Beltrami	..	..	1	..
Blue Earth	2	4	5	2
Cass	..	..	1	..
Carlton	..	1	..	..
Carver	1	..	..	1
Chisago	..	1	..	..
Chippewa	1	..	..	1
Clay	3	2	1	2
Cottonwood	1	..	3	1
Dakota	2	3	3	1
Dodge	..	1	1	..
Douglas	2	1	1	1
Faribault	..	5	3	2
Fillmore	..	1	3	..
Freeborn	8	4	1	6
Goodhue	1	3	2	3
Hennepin	37	30	41	39
Houston	..	..	1	..
Hubbard	1	..	3	..
Jackson	3	1	1	2
Kandiyohi	..	1	3	1
Kitson	..	1	1	1
Lake	..	..	2	..
Lac que Parle	..	2	..	..
Le Seuer	2	2	2	2
Lyon	..	..	1	..
Martin	2	..	..	1
McLeod	..	..	3	..
Meeker	1	..	..	1
Mille Lacs	5	..	..	5
Morrison	..	2	..	..
Mower	6	5	7	6
Murray	1	1	1	1
Nicollet	..	1	2	..
Noble	1	2	2	..
Norman	1	..	2	1
Olmsted	..	1	3	1
Otter Tail	2	1	2	2
Pine	1	..	1	1
Pipestone	..	1	..	..
Polk	2	..	2	2
Pope	..	3	..	..
Ramsey	15	20	17	18
Redwood	..	3	4	..
Rice	1	2	3	1
Rock	..	1	..	..
Roseau	..	2	..	..
St Louis	21	12	19	19
Scott	1	..	..	..
Sherburne	1	..	..	1
Stearns	3	3	2	3
Stevens	..	..	1	..
Steele	..	6	1	2

Counties from Which Received	1901		1902	
	Received	Present	Received	Present
Swift	1	..	1	1
Todd	3	3	3	2
Wabasha	1	1	..	..
Waseca	..	..	3	..
Wadena	1	2	..	1
Washington	1	..	1	1
Winona	6	1	2	2
Wright	..	1	4	..
Yellow Medicine	..	..	1	..
Totals	143	138	168	139

Crimes				
Abduction	..	..	1	..
Arson First Degree	..	2	..	..
Arson Third Degree	3	1	..	3
Aiding Escape	1	..	..	1
Assault First Degree	1	2	..	2
Assault Second Degree	15	10	12	11
Attempted Robbery First Degree	..	..	1	1
Attempted Burglary	2	..	..	..
Attempted Burglary Second Degree	..	1	1	1
Attempted Burglary Third Degree	..	..	..	1
Attempted Carnal Knowledge	2	..	..	2
Attempted Grand Larceny Second Degree	..	1	1	..
Attempted Rape	1	..	..	1
Burglary Second Degree	1	..	2	1
Burglary Third Degree	12	10	23	10
Carnal Knowledge	4	..	4	2
Counterfeiting	..	..	1	..
Forgery First Degree	1	..	..	1
Forgery Second Degree	14	13	10	11
Forgery Third Degree	1	1	1	2
Grand Larceny First Degree	10	11	18	10
Grand Larceny Second Degree	68	72	85	73
Incorrigibility	1	..	..	1
Indecent Assault	..	4	..	..
Incest	..	1	..	..
Malicious Mischief	..	1	..	..
Manslaughter First Degree	..	1	1	..
Manslaughter Second Degree	..	..	1	..
Obstructing Track of Rail Way	..	..	1	..
Perjury	..	1	..	..
Raising Post Office Money Order	..	..	1	..
Rape	..	1	..	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1	..	1	1
Robbery First Degree	2	1	2	1
Robbery Second Degree	1	4	1	1
Robbery Third Degree	1	..	..	1
Securing Bicycle	1	..	..	..
Total	143	138	168	139

Nativity	1901		1902	
	Received	Present	Received	Present
Austria	1	1	2	1
Bohemia	1	1	...	1
Canada	6	4	7	7
Denmark	2	1	5	1
England	2	....	1	1
Finland	3	1	2	3
Germany	5	9	4	5
Holland	....	....	1	....
Ireland	....	....	3	...
Norway	6	5	5	4
Russia	2	1	1	3
Scotland	....	....	2	....
Sweden	3	3	3	4
Switzerland	3	1	1	....
Central States Eastern Division	6	4	1	....
Central States Western Division	38	41	40	39
Middle Atlantic States	10	13	10	13
Minnesota	54	49	68	52
New England States	1	....	1	1
Pacific States	....	3	3	0
Southern States	....	1	8	4
Total	143	138	168	139

Ages				
16 Years	1	1	2	....
17 years	5	14	10	10
18 years	19	16	10	15
19 years	13	10	23	12
20 years	16	14	23	21
21 years	13	13	15	8
22 years	13	12	17	12
23 years	12	20	13	14
24 years	10	8	13	8
25 years	6	10	15	7
26 years	5	6	10	9
27 years	8	5	5	6
28 years	13	3	4	10
29 years	6	5	4	5
30 years	3	1	4	2
Total	143	138	168	139

Occupation	1901		1902	
	Received	Present	Received	Present
Actors	1			1
Agents	1			
Asphalt Layer	1			1
Auctioneers	1			1
Bakers	1	3	1	1
Barrel-nailer				1
Barbers	1	4	2	2
Blacksmiths	3	2	4	3
Boatmen		1		
Book-keepers	3	3	5	4
Boot-blacks	1			1
Box-makers	1		3	
Boiler-makers	1			1
Book-binders			1	
Brick-layers			1	
Butchers	2	4	1	3
Cabinet-makers	1		1	1
Candy-makers		2		1
Carpenters	2	5	3	3
Chair-makers	1			
Clerks	7	5	7	2
Coachmen		1		
Cooks	4	5	7	6
Coopers	1	2		1
Collectors			1	
Draftsmen	1	1		2
Engravers	1	1		1
Engineers	6	3	5	3
Electricians			3	
Errand-boys		1		1
Farmers	21	24	30	17
Firemen	2	5	2	3
Flour-packers		1		
Grain Buyers			1	
Harness Makers		2		
Hostlers	2		1	2
Iron-workers		1	1	2
Jewelers			1	
Laborers	31	28	29	30
Lathers		1		
Laundrymen	3	3	1	4
Machinists		1	4	1
Miners	4		5	4
Mattress-makers			1	
Masons			2	
Moulders			1	
Millers			1	
Nail-makers		1		
Nurses		1		1
Packers	1		1	
Painters	4	5	3	2
Porters	2			2
Plumbers	1	2		3
Photographers		1		
Printers	2	1	2	2

Occupation	1901		1902	
	Received	Present	Received	Present
Press-feeders	1			1
Railroad-men	5	1	4	2
Rivet-heaters	1			
Salesmen		2	1	
Saloon-keepers			1	
Sailors		1		1
Seamstresses	1			1
Stone-cutters			3	
Stenographers			3	
Shoemakers		1	1	1
Sheet Metal Workers		1		
Solicitors			1	
Tailors	2	1	2	2
Teamsters	3	5	6	4
Telegraphers	3	1	2	1
Tinsmiths		1	2	
Teachers	1			1
Varnishers				1
Waiters	3	2	4	2
Well-diggers		1	1	
No Occupation	7	2	6	9
Total	143	138	168	139
Habits				
Use Liquor	113	93	143	108
Do not use Liquor	30	45	25	31
Total	143	138	168	139
Use Tobacco	128	108	146	121
Do not use Tobacco	15	30	22	18
Total	143	138	168	139
Gamble	33	21	55	28
Do not Gamble	110	117	113	111
Total	143	138	168	139
Associate with Immoral Women	83	80	101	83
Do not Associate with Immoral Women	60	58	67	56
Total	143	138	168	139
Religions				
Adventist	1			1
Baptist	10	6	10	11
Catholic	41	41	56	41
Cambellites			1	
Church of Christ	2	5	1	3
Congregational	5	7	2	4
Dutch Reformed			1	
Evangelical	1		1	1
Episcopal	8	3	3	6
Hebrews	2	2		3
Lutheran	30	26	30	23
Mennonite			1	
Methodist	23	22	19	20
Presbyterian	3	15	13	7
Universalist		1		1
United Brethern	1		1	1
No Religion	16	10	29	17
Total	143	138	168	139

Statement of Labor Preformed and Average Count by Grades

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1901.

	August, 1900	Sept., 1900	Oct., 1900	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901
Quarry	212	136	202	175	262	306	231	170	134	140	60	12
Stone Shop	220	246	127	44	368	462	238	629	455	456	532	526
Contract Work												
Blacksmith Shop	144	124	155	144	153	175	173	138	128	128	127	114
Inmates' Kitchen	241	227	217	215	265	285	264	277	257	257	262	258
Officers' Kitchen	152	127	117	141	157	167	136	155	150	149	141	149
Laundry	58	55	58	62	76	75	76	80	53	57	55	56
Cell House	159	121	134	137	142	152	123	141	143	127	111	110
Runners	76	85	109	92	99	105	96	92	69	80	78	62
Firemen and Engineers	123	120	124	136	184	166	184	214	199	226	197	179
Plumbing	63	85	133	85	113	169	164	172	130	165	125	105
Clerks	110	100	110	110	92	81	73	70	49	54	29	2
Farm and Garden	943	713	750	640	48	470	389	514	726	919	1009	1338
Teamsters	136	155	172	164	166	138	146	161	187	211	190	182
Improvement		83	2	1								
Shoe and Tailor Shop	168	131	176	196	264	285	141	242	239	250	260	289
Seed Contracts	48	17	24									
School					9	23	38	106	112	36		
New Buildings	163	79	376	514	79	26						
General Repairs	158	209	125	24	233	379	357	330	308	317	262	176
Loading	2	13	44	12	15			4	19	20	3	
Handling Fuel	102	92	152	271	264	105	142	130	168	148	113	95
Miscellaneous	330	241	239	228	184	176	284	198	124	86	155	154
Idle	455	526	451	520	682	584	553	613	480	631	661	599
Sick	73	68	82	91	61	237	204	187	227	123	122	62
Solitary	3¾	3¾		12¼	6¼	3½		5¼	21¼		6¼	5¾
First Grade	92.3	89.9	88.	92.3	87.1	80.1	76.6	76.	74.6	73.4	75.3	67.3
Second Grade	38.7	32.7	40.8	36.1	47.2	61.1	64.4	64.4	63.6	68.2	72.	72.8
Third Grade	2.6	2.5	4.4	6.	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	4.

Statement of Labor Preformed and Average Count by Grades

For the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1902.

	August, 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901	Jan., 1902	Feb., 1902	March, 1902	April, 1902	May, 1902	June, 1902	July, 1902
Quarry	196	205	117	173	107	11	2	106	276	125	360	343
Stone Shop	353	484	824	836	848	381	757	807	870	896	845	919
Water Plant					145	224	546	372				
Blacksmith Shop	146	171	205	234	260	143	221	239	256	257	231	128
Inmates' Kitchen	262	248	263	263	270	309	301	330	274	289	298	304
Officers' Kitchen	155	140	154	134	130	130	117	133	146	154	148	187
Laundry	58	54	58	54	56	71	74	67	52	54	51	52
Cell House	116	105	113	130	135	143	159	153	141	144	138	141
Runners	82	72	80	101	102	96	97	104	107	122	105	120
Firemen and Engineers	206	194	148	163	215	262	252	249	195	189	168	151
Plumbing	113	110	125	140	167	234	157	186	221	294	190	198
Clerks	27	27	88	112	131	103	93	99	115	106	88	80
Farm and Garden	1176	920	983	682	538	478	408	707	1097	1440	1301	1238
Teamsters	176	172	193	170	192	198	171	180	227	231	215	233
Improvement		6	33	126				22	99		89	105
Shoe and Tailor Shop	270	230	161	203	244	225	222	221	260	145	231	264
School						232	84					
New Buildings					9				9	55	131	148
General Repairs	88	52	82	67	120	216	138	85	204	176	186	157
Loading	14	26	13	32		12	9	42	95	16	4	16
Handling Fuel	77	83	119	217	386	217	85	142	112	53	51	64
Miscellaneous	123	96	82	93	99	110	338	134	93	121	101	167
Idle	429	487	507	648	839	1467	681	968	675	951	790	896
Sick	52	56	153	186	235	101	86	98	111	92	33	66
Solitary	12	10		5	7	10	13	20		6	15	12
First Grade	68.	71.5	76.8	87.4	91.3	94.7	90.	95.5	99.	105.	101.1	100.3
Second Grade	65.2	59.6	64.	64.8	70.8	72.2	80.3	73.	78.6	78.6	84.3	86.7
Third Grade	3.5	4.8	4.6	6.2	7.1	6.8	9.1	10.7	10.8	9.6	7.6	8.9

SIXTH [illegible]

[illegible]NT'S REPORT.

M[illegible]

STATE [illegible]

For [illegible]

CLOUD, Minn., Dec. 31, 1893.

[illegible]gers:

[illegible]honor to herewith submit my
[illegible]th much pleasure that I am en-
[illegible] and discipline of the institution
[illegible]ion. It has now been consider-
[illegible] received our first inmates, and
[illegible]te by death, and we have had no
[illegible].

exactly the same as a year ago,
is greatly overcrowded, having
manage, however, to take very
[illegible]utting cots in the corridors upon
[illegible] new cell wing, and it should
struction ere this. But certain
[illegible]been at work to prevent the leg-
[illegible]priation for this purpose, and so
[illegible] continue in its overcrowded

[illegible]e inmates of the institution is
[illegible]ery sightly appearance. We
engine, and general stores
[illegible]ore room and adds greatly

[illegible]on started 256 inmates. Of
[illegible]role; or a little over 78 per
This is an excellent show-
[illegible]ed by any institution of
[illegible]ppended will be found
[illegible]owing the exact condi-
[illegible]d its inmates.

[illegible]ully,

D. E. MYERS,
Supt. M. S. R.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

ROBERT A. SMITH, President,

H. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary, JOHN COOPER, CHAS. KEITH,

HENRY POEHLER and C. S. CRANDALL,

J. W. STEVENS, Architect.

General Superintendent,

D. E. MYERS.

Principal Keeper,

DEE NORTON.

Physician,

W. T. STONE.

Clerk,

GEO. H. HAYES.

Steward,

J. C. HULBERT.

School Secretary,

W. K. TAIT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Dec. 31, 1893.

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to herewith submit my Sixth Annual Report. It is with much pleasure that I am enabled to state that the health and discipline of the institution is in the most excellent condition. It has now been considerable over four years since we received our first inmates, and we have not lost a single inmate by death, and we have had no very serious cases of sickness.

The number of inmates is exactly the same as a year ago, viz.: 146, and the institution is greatly overcrowded, having only 128 available cells. We manage, however, to take very good care of the overplus by putting cots in the corridors upon which they sleep. We need a new cell wing, and it should have been under course of construction ere this. But certain selfish hostile influences have been at work to prevent the legislature from making an appropriation for this purpose, and so I suppose the institution must continue in its overcrowded condition indefinitely.

The new building started by the inmates of the institution is now completed, and presents a very sightly appearance. We have already moved our boilers, engine, and general stores into it, and it gives us very much more room and adds greatly to the institution in every way.

We have paroled since the institution started 256 inmates. Of this number 55 have broken their parole; or a little over 78 per cent. have not broken their parole. This is an excellent showing, and probably cannot be surpassed by any institution of like character in the United States. Appended will be found financial and statistical statements showing the exact condition of Minnesota State Reformatory and its inmates.

Respectfully,

D. E. MYERS,

Supt. M. S. R.

SCHOOL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Hon. D. E. Myers, General Superintendent:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in reporting favorable progress in our school, which has been in session three evenings of each week since last report, except during the extreme hot weather. In September of 1893, we were in a position to form an extra class, which was a decided benefit, as it enabled us to make a better classification of the scholars.

Four teachers with the aid of an inmate give instruction four and one half hours per week. The entire population being required to attend except a few whose work needs their attention during school hours.

Arithmetic, Civics, Geography, History, Language and Writing constitute the branches taught. Particular attention being given to all features relating to business and trade. In last report of school, reference was made to adoption of a system of examinations but as it had been so recently put in operation was not commented upon.

Below is a comparative statement showing percentages on papers handed in first examination (before the scholars appreciated the fact that there was any gain or loss attached) and on those of the examination held first one year later, when they understood that a failure meant deprivatain of all reading matter until a successful examination had been passed, besides the loss of marks, that would have a tendency to prolong their confinement.

Table based on those in class 2 months or more.

	First Examination November, 1892.	Last Exam. Nov. 1893.
Number men examined	73	108
Failed in one study	19	11
Failed in two studies	6	2
Total number papers earning less than 75 per cent.	31	15
Total number papers earning 99 or 100 per cent.	33	109
Number papers marked	200	350
Percentage of poor papers	15½	4½
Percentage of excellent papers	16	31
General average of men in class two months or more	82	89
General average of all	80	87

The table tells the story of what the majority are capable under compulsion, without which they are careless and indifferent. By thus compelling close attention to the drill and exercise of the school room, the perception is brightened, memory strengthened and urged to the renewed effort. Each

month some progress must be made, and through compulsory industry at first the interest is aroused until he voluntarily takes to study; this has been proven by inmates asking for their school books during the summer months when not required to study.

Care, of course, is taken that no injustice is done, and that a man is not made to suffer the penalty unless it is clearly shown that his failure is due to lack of interest in study, and not to lack of ability to perform the task.

LIBRARY.

The library contains about fourteen hundred bound volumes, each inmate being furnished with a fresh book every week, unless deprived by reason of school failure, being in third grade, or for wantonly destroying or damaging library matter.

Friends of the institution have sent us from time to time many old magazines and other periodicals, which have been assorted, arranged consecutively, and bound by ourselves in a cheap covering. These afford much entertainment and instruction, being circulated for extra Sunday reading.

MILITARY.

Each inmate as soon after his arrival as possible is placed in an awkward squad and instructed in the "setting up" drill, manual of arms, bayonet exercise and such primary marching movements as we have room to execute indoors. He is then in shape to take his place among the more advanced men as soon as the weather permits outside drill.

When the extreme cold weather is over all that can be spared from necessary work are drilled in Upton's U. S. Army Tactics for one hour each morning except Sundays before the regular duties commence.

Our daily company drills during the past summer included two-thirds of the inmates, and all learned thoroughly the "Drill of the Company," both single and double ranks, manual of arms, with firing movements as far as practicable with our guns, and bayonet exercise entire.

Our drill ground is very small for manoeuvring a large company to the best advantage, and I would ask that you kindly keep the fact in mind with a view of bettering it when opportunity offers.

Very respectfully,

WM. K. TAIT,
School Secretary.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

Statement of Building Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, Showing Appropriations and Expenditures to December 31, 1893.

APPROPRIATIONS.

August 1, 1887	$50,000.00
August 1, 1888	50,000.00
April 12, 1889, available April 1, 1890	33,000.00
November 20, 1889, available April 1, 1890	33,000.00
Receipts from sale of stone sent to State Auditor, 1891	11,526.19
Receipts from sale of stone sent to State Auditor, 1892	3,686.07
Receipts from sale of stone, etc., sent to State Auditor, 1893	4,707.71
Receipts from labor of inmates sent to State Auditor, 1893	5,488.24
	$191,408.21

EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriation for current expenses to Dec. 31, 1890.	Appropriation for extra extra repairs 1891	Appropriation for new building 1892.	Appropriation for 1893.	Totals.
Attendance	$4,652.08				$4,652.08
Fuel	101.15	$1.75			102.90
Light	1.65				1.65
Freight and transportation	15.45				15.45
Postage and telegraphing	25.83				25.83
Books, stationery and printing	261.02		$17.45		278.47
Household supplies	11.50	2.50	7.40		21.40
Furniture and upholstery	157.05				157.05
Building, repairs, etc	142,603.96	3 598.85	11,159.86	4,713.78	162.076.45
Tools and machinery	4,411.83	470.05	67.74	383.66	5,333.28
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	10,356.88	167.25	51.69		10,575.82
Expenses not classified	4,008.19				4,008.19
Totals	$166,606.59	$4,240.40	$11,304.14	$5,097.44	$187,248.57
Balance unexpended					$4,159.64

Statement of Current Expense Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1893:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Unexpended January 1st, 1893	$21,549.79	
Appropriation August 1st, 1893	46,760.00	
Received from sale of stone and produce sent to state auditor	1,509.81	
		$69,819.60

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses for year, classified elsewhere	$48,209.65
Balance unexpended	$21,609.95

Statement of Extraordinary Improvements and Repairs Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures to December 31st, 1893:

APPROPRIATIONS.

August 1st, 1890	$750.00	
August 1st, 1891	750.00	
August 1st, 1892	750.00	
August 1st, 1893	1,200.00	
		$3,450.00

EXPENDITURES.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
Clothing and bedding	.....	.....	.....	4.50	
Laundry supplies	.....	.....	.....	22.22	
Household supplies	.....	.....	9.25	14.05	
Furniture and Upholstery	.....	8.92	.....	42.70	
Building, repairs, etc	851.89	174.23	404.47	407.18	
Tools and machinery	.....	60	46.06	182.36	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	.....	.....	1.00	670.00	
Balance of appropriation for fiscal year ending July 31, 1893, cancelled by state auditor	.....	.....	.....	3.58	
	$851.89	$183.75	$460.78	$1,346.59	
					$2,843.01
Balance unexpended					$606.99

Statement of Garden Seed Fund Minnesota State Reformatory, showing Appropriations and Expenditures to December 31st, 1893.

APPROPRIATION.

April 21st 1891	$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

	1891	1892	1893	
Fuel	.....	270.63	.....	
Freight and Transportation	.....	13.79	.....	
Household Supplies	.....	.75	.....	
Building Expense	58.45	1,187.45	.....	
Tools and Machinery	.....	627.62	.....	
Farm Garden, Stock and Grounds	1,725.49	619.55	492.42	
	$1.783.94	$2,719.81	$492.42	$4,996.17
Balance unexpended				$3.83

Statement of Boiler House Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, showing Appropriation and Expenditure to December 31st, 1893.

APPROPRIATION,

Appropriation made Session 1893	$20,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

	1893.	
Fuel	2.75	
Books, Stationery and Printing	27.15	
Household Supplies	.83	
Building, Repairs, etc	19,608.82	
Tools and Machinery	355.91	
Farm, Garden, Stock and Grounds	4.00	$19,999.46
Balance unexpended		.54

Statement of Diversified Labor Fund, Minnesota State Reformatory showing Appropriation and Expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31st 1892.

APPROPRIATION.

Appropriation August 1st, 1893		$11,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

	1893	
Clothing and Bedding	193.79	
Household Supplies	1.10	
Building, Repairs, etc	34.70	
Tools and Machinery	162.19	
Industrial Training Expenses	2.15	
		$393.93
Balance unexpended		$11,106.07

Statement of Miscellaneous Funds, Minnesota State Reformatory showing Appropriations and Expenditures to December 31st, 1893.

ESTABLISHING TAILOR SHOP.

Receipts.

Appropriation April 21st 1891		$500.00

Expenditures.

For Sewing and Knitting Machines, 1891	$356.30	
For Sewing Machines and Supplies, 1892	116.43	
For Sewing and Knitting Machine Supplies, 1893	8.57	
		$ 481.30
Balance unexpended		$18.70

FARM AND STOCK.

Receipts.

Appropriation April 21st, 1891	$1,000.00	
Appropriation August 1st, 1893	1,000.00	
		$2,000.00

Expenditures.

For Stock and Machinery 1891	$ 973.70	
For Stock and Machinery 1892	20.00	
For Stock and Machinery 1893	908.80	
		$1,902.50
Balance unexpended		$97.50

LIBRARY.

Receipts.

Appropriations April 21st 1891	$1,000.00	
Appropriations August 1st 1893	1,000. 00	
		$2,000.00

Expenditures.

For Books and Book cases, 1891	$737.59	
For Books 1892	64.18	
For Books 1893	932.91	
		$1,734.68
Balance unexpended		$265.32

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Receipts.

Appropriation April 21, 1891		$2,000.00

Expenditures.

For plant, 1891	$1,987.54	
For extra lamps, 1892	10.40	
		$1,997.94
Balance unexpended		$2.06

ROTARY OVEN.

Receipts.

Appropriation April 21, 1891		$1,000.00

Expenditures.

Paid for advertisement for bids, 1892	$4.35	
Paid for rotary oven and engine, 1893	995.40	
		$999.75
Balance unexpended		.25

Statement of miscellaneous receipts of the Minnesota State Reformatory, showing receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1893:

Receipts.

Balance on hand in First National Bank Jan. 1, 1893	$5,533.15	
From sale of stone	1,301.12	
From sale of produce	330.72	
From sale of rags	14.00	
From labor of inmates	5,512.24	
From individuals for board	41.00	
From sale of food	24.40	
From sale of produce on hand in bank	48.65	
		$12,805.28

Disbursements.

January 10, 1893—Check sent state auditor	$5,533.15	
June 9, 1893—Check sent state auditor	1,021.45	
July 3, 1893—Check sent state auditor	225.43	
December 26, 1893—Check sent state auditor	5,976.60	
		$12,756.63
Balance with First National bank treasurer		$48.65

Table Showing Receipts and Disbursements, Inmates Deposit Fund for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1893.

Months.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Balance on hand at beginning of month.	From friends of inmates.	From inmates.	From earnings.	Total.	Paid friends of inmates.	Paid to inmates.	Paid for books, pap'rs and toilet articles.	Balance on hand at end of month.
January	$3,334.64	.....	$1.10	$335.50	$3,671.24	$10.85	$294.86	$7.30	$3,358.23
February	3,358.23	.....	1.75	307.63	3,667.61	19.00	303.51	74.29	3,270.81
March	3,270.81	.....	61.81	151.20	3,483.82	18.20	247.13	39.78	3,178.71
April	3,178.71	$2.00	6.63	183.55	3,370.89	2.00	246.11	20.69	3,102.09
May	3,102.09	.....	2.70	353.23	3,458.02	.....	286.50	67.53	3,103.99
June	3,103.99	.....	3.05	380.67	3,487.71	5.00	278.79	17.35	3,191.57
July	3,191.57	.....	.10	366.56	3,558.23	15.00	406.77	58.64	3,077.82
August	3,077.82	.....	1.10	377.18	3,456.10	.....	397.95	195.51	2,862.64
September	2,862.64	.....	.....	378.40	3,241.04	15.00	144.19	43.58	3,038.27
October	3,038.27	.....	.70	381.06	3,420.03	15.00	304.38	25.72	3,074.93
November	3,074.93	.....	4.50	345.32	3,424.75	31.50	114.89	19.70	3,258.65
December	3,258.66	.....	2.53	423 16	3,684.35	43.00	175.50	10.25	3,455.60

Classified Statement of Current Expenses of the Minnesota State Reformatory, Year Ending December 31, 1893.

Months	Attendance.	Food.	Clothing and bedding.	Laundry supplies.	Fuel.	Light.	Medical supplies.	Freight and transportati'n	Postage and telegraphing.	Books, stationery and printing.	Amusements and instruct'n	Household supplies.	Furniture and upholstery.	Building, repairs, etc.	Tools and machinery.	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	Expenses not classified.	Industrial training exp.	Totals.
Jan	$1,552.88	$655.27	$669.73	$6.50	$835.42	$19.50	$23 21	$106.70	$46.37	$129.66	.....	$73.84	$6.60	$4.75	$68.18	$100.20	$61.80	$335.50	$4,696.11
Feb	1,554.18	616.65	190.45	10.75	740.26	20.10	23.77	120.40	61.90	64.56	.....	85.58	83.56	15.40	41.18	14.74	89.74	307.63	4,040.85
March	1,589.04	490.79	320.04	.55	404.66	43.35	20.97	141.40	20.82	48.45	.....	62.82	.....	.85	81.66	6 00	100.00	151.20	3,462.60
April	1,634.50	488.45	307.38	6.50	76.32	36.50	19.24	102.90	8.43	24.75	.....	86.99	31.75	27.99	197.09	50.09	180.91	183.55	3,463.34
May	1,588.64	508.72	749.97	....	1,023 08	13.00	10.87	263.41	23.56	108.57	21.55	88.38	.....	.50	41.71	39.74	50.00	353.23	4,884.93
June	1,625.49	645.57	267.06	3.25	325.42	26.00	28.52	47.85	77.00	15.80	.....	46.72	6.00	21.93	101.98	58.99	136.49	380.67	3,814.74
July	1,645.89	705.55	286.56	.....	86.91	.....	20.95	62.13	7.20	73.33	.....	116.05	.....	17.64	26.19	67.24	196.14	366.56	3,678.34
Aug	1,616.80	640.94	261.98	22.40	40.00	44.73	42.63	138.71	61.74	16.65	.....	57 65	.....	.....	128.80	97.65	54.75	377.18	3,602.61
Sept	1,629.24	536.80	415.44	46.06	195 67	.....	13.70	25.20	5.00	6.11	.....	67.34	.....	3.71	38.10	14.90	20.00	378.40	3,395.67
Oct	1,645.49	865.55	267.17	.....	853.05	27.00	38.30	251.66	48.57	75.30	.....	44.40	7.50	4.22	114.82	19.08	145.00	381.06	4,788.17
Nov	1,665.07	655.42	184.63	149.20	664 65	68.35	16.22	51.68	52.73	10.00	.....	95.32	.....	6.75	30.65	28.43	82.00	345.32	4 106.42
Dec	1,682.24	570.11	497.71	.....	844.95	26.00	10.66	58.48	8.78	15.48	.....	20.58	3.40	8.64	53.69	11.99	20.00	423.16	4,255.87
Totals	$19.429.46	$7,379.82	$4,418.12	$245.21	$6,090.39	$324.53	$269.04	$1,370.52	$422.10	$588.66	$21.55	$845.67	$138.81	$.12.38	$924.05	$509.05	$1,136.83	$3,983.46	$48,209.65

Classified statement of current expense fund Minnesota State Reformatory, from January 1st, 1873, to December 31st, 1893, showing cost per capita:

Classification.	Cost.	Per Capita.
Attendance	$19,429.46	133.50
Food	7,379.82	50.71
Clothing and bedding	4,418.12	30.36
Laundry supplies	245.21	1.68
Fuel	6,090.39	41.85
Lights	324.53	2.23
Medical supplies	269.04	1.85
Freight and transportation	1,370.52	9.42
Postage and telegraphy	422.10	2.90
Books, stationery and printing	588.66	4.04
Amusements and instructions	21.55	.15
Household supplies	845.67	5.81
Furniture and upholstering	138.81	.95
Building, repairs, etc	112.38	.77
Tools and machinery	924.05	6.35
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	509.05	3.50
Expenses not classified	1,136.83	7.81
Industrial training expenses	3,983.46	27.37
Totals	$48,209.65	$331.25
Miscellaneous receipts	7,272.13	49.97
Net cost	$40,937.52	$281.28

Comparative statement showing cost per capita of inmates Minnesota State Reformatory for the last four years ending December 31, 1893.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Attendance	$151.78	$143.14	$145.84	$133.50
Food	73.17	57.28	47.66	50.71
Clothing and bedding	32.49	38.84	29.93	30.36
Laundry supplies	2.15	3.43	1.26	1.68
Fuel	29.54	33.10	45.40	41 85
Light	4.42	4.45	1.61	2.23
Medical supplies	2.38	1.31	1.66	1.85
Freight and transportation	9.82	11.47	14.18	9.42
Postage and telegraphy	3.37	4.33	2.64	2.90
Books, stationery and printing	6.66	3.95	2.45	4.04
Amusements and instructions	.09	1.84	1.72	.15
Household supplies	5.92	5.17	5.75	5.81
Furniture and upholstery	.93	.90	.12	.95
Building repairs, etc	5.05	1.76	.35	.77
Tools and machinery	20.36	11.02	10.34	6.35
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	6.99	2.26	1.24	3.50
Expenses not classified	7.88	8.36	8.54	7.81
Industrial training expenses	58.78	59.46	31.12	27.37
Totals	$421.78	$392.06	$351.80	$331.25

Table showing the monthly cost of food consumed at the Minnesota State Reformatory, also cost per capita per day including farm products raised on farm charged at market value for fiscal year ending December 31st 1893.

1893.	Officers.			Inmates.		
Months.	Cost.	Average No.	Average cost per capita per day.	Cost.	Average No.	Average cost per capita per day.
January	$ 283.82	32	$ .286	$ 364.51	144.74	$ .081
February	314.13	34	.33	360.13	144.45	.089
March	317.51	32	.32	409.20	143.16	.092
April	378 45	32	.29	392 26	144	.091
May	313.95	32	.316	451.16	152.4	.095
June	273.42	30	.304	422.90	162	.087
July	319.10	31	.332	505.45	158.13	.103
August	338.53	31	.352	528.14	141.94	.120
September	335.62	31	.361	464.54	136.43	.113
October	315.84	31	.329	427.35	135.45	.102
November	331.80	31	.357	440.76	139.86	.105
December	347.09	30	.373	446.14	143.87	.10

Average cost of feeding officers per day, per capita, $ .339.
Average cost of feeding inmates per day, per capita, .098.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statement showing the number of inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory received, paroled, etc., for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1893.

Month.	Received.					Discharged.							Number on hand at end of month.	Largest number during the month.	Smallest number during the month.	Average.
	From district courts.	Paroled returned.	Returned from insane hospital.	Paroled men temporarily returned for work.	Total in.	Paroled by board.	Discharged by board.	Pardoned by governor.	Transferred to prison.	Transferred to insane hospital.	Release of paroled returned for work.	Total out.				
1893																
January	4	....	1	....	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	144	147	142	144.74
February	11	....	....	1	12	8	2	....	....	....	1	11	145	149	142	144.45
March	5	1	....	....	6	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	146	146	140	143.16
April	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	147	147	141	144
May	14	3	....	....	17	7	1	....	....	....	....	8	156	157	148	152.4
June	10	....	....	1	11	4	2	....	....	....	....	6	162	162	156	162
July	2	....	....	....	2	9	1	....	....	1	....	11	153	164	153	158.13
August	....	2	....	....	2	5	4	....	7	....	....	16	138	153	138	141.94
September	....	2	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	133	138	133	136.43
October	11	1	....	....	12	8	....	1	....	....	....	9	135	139	131	135.45
November	8	1	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	143	143	136	139.86
December	11	....	....	....	11	6	....	1	1	....	....	8	146	146	142	183.87
Totals	84	10	1	2	97	72	11	3	8	2	1	97	....	....	....	145.54

Table showing counties from which inmates were sentenced, present January 1st, 1893, received, paroled, men returned, total and discharged during the year; also number present December 31st, 1893.

COUNTIES.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'rg'd pardoned and paroled.	Transf'r'd to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Blue Earth		2		2			2
Big Stone		1		1			1
Brown	1		1	2	1		1
Becker	3			3	3		
Carlton	5	1		6	4		2
Clay	2	1		3	2		1
Chippewa	2			2	2		
Dakata	1			1			1
Dodge	1			1	1		
Faribault	2			2	1		1
Freeborn	1	1		2			2
Goodhue	1	1		2	1		1
Hennepin	30	28	5	63	18	4	41
Hubbard		1		1			1
Isanti	1			1	1		
Kandiyohi	1	1		2			2
LeSeuer		1		1			1
Morrison	2			2	1		1
McLeod		1		1			1
Meeker	1			1	1		
Nicollet		1		1			1
Nobles	1			1			1
Norman		2		2			2
Olmsted	4		1	5	3		2
Otter Tail	1			1	1		
Polk	5	2		7	4	1	2
Pipestone		1		1	1		
Pope	1			1	1		
Ramsey	43	16	3	62	23	3	36
Rice	1	4		5			5
Renville		1		1			1
Redwood	1			1	1		
Sibley	1	1		2	1		1
Scott	1			1			1
Stearns	7	1		8	2	1	5
St. Louis	14	7	1	22	8	1	13
Steele	1			1	1		
Traverse		1		1			1
Todd	1			1	1		
Wabasha	2	1		3			3
Washington		1		1			1
Wilkin		2		2			2
Waseca	1			1			1
Winona	7	1	1	9	3		6
Wright		2		2			2
Yellow Medicine		1		1			1
	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing crimes committed by prisoners of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1st, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1893.

CRIMES.	Present Jan. 1, 1893	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec.31, 1893
Arson	1			1	1		
Arson in 3d degree	1			1			1
Assault in 1st degree	1	1		2			2
Assault in 2d degree	9	1		10	8		2
Approp't'g p'blic mon'y		1		1	1		
Attempt to com't larc'y	1	2		3			3
Atteempt to commit forgery, 2d degree		1		1			
Attempt to commit burglary, 3d degree		1		1			1
Attempt to commit rape	1			1	1		1
Attempt to carnally know and abuse a child under age of 10 years	1			1	1		
Burglary, 2d degree	1	2		3		1	2
Burglary, 3d degree	10	10		20	2	2	16
Carn'ly know and abuse a child under the age of 10 years	1			1			1
Carn'ly know and abuse a child under the age of 16 years		1		1			1
Criminally receiving goods stolen		1		1	1		1
Forgery, 2d degree	18	10		28	6		22
Forgery, 3d degree	1			1	1		
Grand larceny, 1st deg.	16	7	2	25	6	3	16
Grand larceny, 2d deg.	74	39	10	123	51	4	68
Indecent assault	1			1	1		
Manslaughter, 1st deg.	3			3	1		2
Manslaughter, 2d deg.	1			1	1		
Obstruction on railroad	1	1		2	1		1
Pass'g counterf't money		2		2			2
Perjury	1			1	1		
Robbery, 1st degree		1		1			1
Robbery, 2d degree:	3	2		5	2		3
Robbery, 3d degree							
Robbing U. S. mail		1		1			1
Total	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing occupation of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory present January 1st, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1893.

Occupation.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Rec'd from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'rg'd pardoned and paroled.	Transf'r'd to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 1, 1893.
Barber	2	2	2	6	3		3
Bookbinder	1			1		1	
Butcher			1	1			1
Brushmaker	1			1		1	
Boilermaker	1	2		3			3
Brakeman	2			2			2
Boxmaker	1	1		2			2
Blacksmith	1		1	2	2		
Bookkeeper	1	4		5	1		4
Bootblack	1		1	2	1	1	
Bell boy		1		1			1
Bricklayer		1		1			1
Barrel naller		1		1			1
Cooper	3			3	2		1
Cigarmaker	2	1		3			3
Clerk	5	7		12	6		6
Cook	2	3		5	3		2
Carpenter	2			2	1	1	
Candymaker	1			1	1		
Cornicemaker	1			1			1
Collar stitcher	1		1	2	1		1
Common laborer	33	19		52	16	3	33
Drummer	3	1		4	2		2
Druggist	1			1	1		
Dentist		1		1			1
Engineer	3	1		4	1		3
Farm hand	17	9	1	27	12		15
Fireman	3	1		4	1	1	2
Florist	1			1			1
Gasfitter	1			1	1		
Horseshoer	1			1			1
Hack driver	1			1			1
Lather		1		1			1
Lumber scaler	1			1			1
Mattressmaker		1		1			1
Machinist	1			1	1		
Moulder	2			2			2
Mill hand	1			1			1
Musician	1			1			1
No occupation		2		2	2		
Painter	2	2		4	2		2
Painter's helper	1			1			1
Press feeder		1		1			1
Printer	7			7	4		3
Plumber	2			2			2
Plumber's helper	1			1			1
Porter		1		1			1
Pumps and drills	1			1			1
Plasterer	6			6			6
Railroad man	1	4		5	2	2	1
Shoemaker	3		1	4	3		1
Shoelaster	1			1	1		
Stonecutter		1		1			1
Sailor	3			3			3
Shingle weaver	2			2	1		1
Shipping clerk	1			1			1
Ship carpenter	1			1			1
Stockyard man			1	1			1
Tailor	2	1		3	2		1
Tinsmith		1		1			1
Teamster	1	5		6	4		2
Telegraph operator		2		2			2
Turner	1			1			1
Waiter	9	4	3	16	7		9
Woodworker	1			1	1		
Wood carver		1		1			1
Weaver	1			1	1		
Watchmaker		2		2			2
Upholsterer	1			1			1
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

NOTE: None of the inmates of the above table are skilled workmen. Most of them have only worked at the occupation given a short time. The per cent. of men who are proficient in any trade when they came here is very small.

Table showing age of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory present January 1st, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year also number present December 31st, 1893.

Age.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Rec'd from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharg'd pardoned and paroled.	Transf'r'd to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec 31, 1893.
Sixteen	6	1	1	8	3	1	4
Seventeen	11	5	1	17	6	1	10
Eighteen	16	9	.....	25	10	.....	15
Nineteen	21	14	4	39	18	1	20
Twenty	13	9	1	23	9	1	13
Twenty-one	15	5	1	21	12	2	7
Twenty-two	5	11	1	17	4	.....	13
Twenty-three	17	9	.....	26	4	1	21
Twenty-four	9	6	1	16	3	1	12
Twenty-five	12	2	.....	14	4	1	9
Twenty-six	6	4	.....	10	3	.....	7
Twenty-seven	7	4	.....	11	5	1	5
Twenty-eight	5	3	2	10	3	.....	7
Twenty-nine	2	2	.....	4	2	.....	2
Thirty	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing the height of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1st, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total discharged during the year; also number present December 31, 1893.

Height.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Rec'd from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and ins'ne hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Five feet	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Five feet one	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Five feet two	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Five feet three	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	4
Five feet four	13	1	.....	14	7	.....	7
Five feet five	16	5	.....	21	5	1	15
Five feet six	14	11	2	27	8	4	15
Five feet seven	24	14	2	40	10	1	29
Five feet eight	16	14	2	32	13	3	16
Five feet nine	12	13	1	26	6	1	19
Five feet ten	17	6	2	25	12	.....	13
Five feet eleven	15	5	2	22	7	.....	15
Six feet	4	7	.....	11	2	.....	9
Six feet one	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Six feet two	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing nationality of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year; also number present December 31, 1893.

Nationality.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Rec'd from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Austrian	1			1	1		
American	38	17	1	56	20	1	35
Bohemian	2		1	3	2		1
Dane	2	2		4	1		3
Dutch	1	1		2			2
English	6	3		9	3		6
French	14	5		19	12		7
Finlander	2			2	1		1
German	24	13	2	39	17	3	19
Half breed	1			1	1		
Italian		1		1			1
Hungarian	1			1			1
Irish	27	20	4	51	22	5	34
Jew			1	1			1
Norwegian	9	5		14	4		10
Negro	6	3	2	11	5	1	5
Scotch	5	3	1	9	4		5
Swede	5	9		14	3		11
Swiss		1		1			1
Scandinavian	2			2			2
Welsh		1		1			1
Total	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing nativity of inmates of Minnesota State Reformatory present January 1, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present Dec. 31st, 1893.

Nativity.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and Insane Hospital.	Total.	Disch'rgd, pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and Insane Hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Austria	1			1	1		
Arkansas		1		1			1
Bohemia	3			3	1		2
Canada	5	1		6	4		2
California	1	1		2			2
Denmark	1	2		3			3
England	1	2		3			3
France	3			3	3		
Finland	2			2	1		1
Germany	7	7	1	15	1		14
Ireland	3	5		8	1	1	6
Iowa	5			5	4		1
Indiana	2	1		3	2		1
Illinois	7	2	2	11	4	2	5
Italy		1		1			1
Kentucky	4			4	1	1	2
Minnesota	35	23	4	62	26	1	35
Michigan	9	2		11	7	1	3
Mississippi		1		1			1
Missouri	3	1		4			4
Maryland	2			2		1	1
Massachusetts	2			2	1		1
Norway	7	3		10	3		7
New York	8	8	2	18	4		14
New Jersey	5	1		6	3	1	2
Ohio	2	3	1	6	2		4
Pennsylvania	7	3		10	3	1	6
Sweden	3	7		10	1		9
Switzerland		1		1			1
Scotland	1			1			1
Texas	1			1			1
Virginia	2		1	3	2		1
Wisconsin	14	8	1	23	11	1	11
	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing education and number of years attended school of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1, 1893, received, paroled, men returned, total and discharged, during the year, also number present December 31, 1893.

EDUCATION.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in	Discharged pardoned and paroled.	Transfered to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Can read and write	69	45	8	122	40	6	76
Common school	35	14	2	51	25	2	24
High school	9	9	1	19	3		16
Foreign school	7	3		10	2		8
Illiterate	13	2		15	4	1	10
Poor	11	11	1	23	12	1	10
University graduate	2			2			2
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146
ATTENDED SCHOOL.							
Not at all	16	8		24	9	1	14
Four months	1	7		8	2		6
One year	5	4		9	3	2	4
Two years	18	8	4	30	12	1	17
Three years	18	11	2	31	12	2	17
Four years	20	9	1	30	12	2	16
Five years	15	6		21	9		12
Six years	15	6	2	23	7	2	14
Seven years	12	5	2	19	6		13
Eight years	15	12		27	10		17
Nine years	3	1		4	1		3
Ten years	6	2		8	2		6
Eleven years	1	2		3			3
Twelve years	1	1		2	1		1
Thirteen years		1		1			1
Fourteen years		1	2	2			2
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing the religious belief, habits, etc., of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory present January 1, 1893, received, paroled men, returned, total and discharged during the year: also number present December 31, 1893.

Religious Belief.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'rg'd pardoned and paroled.	Transf'r'd to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Advent	1			1	1		
Baptists	2	1	1	4	3		1
Catholics	49	24	6	79	32	5	42
Congregationalists	2	5		7	1		6
Episcopal	2	2		4	1		3
Lutheran	15	4	1	22	12		10
Methodist	9	4	1	14	8		6
No religion	54	43	2	99	20	5	74
Presbyterian	9	1	1	11	7		4
United Brethren	1			1	1		
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146
Habits.							
Bad	1	2		3			3
Good	7	11		18	2		16
Temperate	63	33	2	98	35	6	57
Intemperate	75	38	10	123	49	4	70
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146
Conjugal.							
Married	11	9	1	21	7		14
Single	135	75	11	221	79	10	132
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146
Children.							
None	142	83	12	237	85	10	142
One	1			1	1		
Two	1			1			1
Three	1	1		2			2
Four	1			1			1
Totals	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing occupation of father of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1, 1893, received paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31, 1893.

Occupation.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Received from court.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Blacksmith	4	2	1	7	2	1	4
Baker	1			1			1
Bricklayer	1		1	2			2
Brickmason	1			1			1
Butcher	1	1		2	1		1
Carpenter	4	5		9	1		8
Car inspector	2			2		1	1
Carriage maker	1	1		2			2
Clerk	1			1	1		
Cigar packer	1			1			1
Common laborer	15	7	2	24	7	1	16
Collar cutter	1	1	1	2	1		1
Contractor	1			2			2
Cook	1			1	1		
Cooper	2			2	2		
Dentist		1		1			1
Druggist		1		1			1
Doctor		1		1			1
Engineer	2			2	1		1
Farmer	18	12	2	32	16	1	15
Fireman		1		1	1		
Florist	1			1			1
Fisherman		1		1			1
Invalid	1			1	1		
Hostler	1			1			1
Employment bureau	1			1	1		
Lawyer	2	2		4			4
Machinist	4	2		6	3		3
Manufacturer	1			1	1		
Miller	2	1		3	1		2
Merchant		3		3	2		1
Millwright		1		1			1
Mill hand		1		1			1
Mason	1			1	1		
Moulder	1			1	1		
Not known	40	30	1	71	21	5	45
Painter	4	1		5	2		3
Policeman	1			1	1		
Physician	1			1			1
Raftsman	1			1	1		
Railroad man	1			1	1		
Rag peddler	1			1	1		
Railroad conductor	1			1			1
Retired	1	1		2			2
River pilot	1			1	1		
Rope splicer	1			1	1		
Soldier	1			1	1		
Storekeeper	3	2		5	1		4
Stockman	1		2	3	1		2
Stone contractor	1			1			1
Spinner	1	1		2			2
Stone mason	3		1	4	2		2
Ship carpenter	2			2	1		1
Shoemaker	5	2		7	4		3
Stone cutter		1		1			1
Tailor			1	1			1
Teamster	2			2	2		
Tinsmith	1			1		1	
Traveling man		2		2			2
U. S. Army	1			1			1
Total	146	84	12	242	86	10	146

Table showing the parental relations, parents, pecuniary condition of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory present Jan. 1, 1893, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present Dec. 31, 1893.

Parental relations.	Present Jan. 1, 1893.	Recv'd from courts.	Returned from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Transferred to Stillwater and insane hospital.	Present Dec. 31, 1893.
Mother.							
Living	116	50	8	183	56	5	120
Dead	30	25	4	59	29	5	26
Totals	146	84	12	242	85	10	146
Father.							
Living	92	46	7	147	50	4	85
Dead	52	38	5	93	29	6	58
Unknown	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Totals	146	84	12	242	85	10	146
Pecuniary condition.							
Comfortable	29	13	3	45	14	.....	29
Well-to-do	6	12	1	19	14	1	4
Poor	80	25	8	113	57	5	44
Unknown	31	31	.....	62	13	4	45
	146	84	12	242	85	10	146

Detailed Statement of days of Labor Performed by the Inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

MONTHS.	Quarry.	Blacksmith shop.	Kitchen.	Tailor shop and laundry.	Cell house and warden house.	Office and store.	Runners.	Farm and garden.	Boil'r house and engine room.	New building.	Contract work.	Miscellaneous.	Idle.	Sick.	Solitary.	Total.
January	584.75	193.5	296.00	246.00	205.5	200.5	79.00	.....	178.5	1,446.5	.....	253.00	756.25	22.5	15.5	4,477.5
February	422.5	165.00	287.25	248.00	184.5	187.00	69.5	32.5	156.5	1,259.00	6.00	306.25	687.25	27.75	6.5	4,049.5
March	648.25	206.00	316.25	238.5	183.00	218.00	76.25	88.00	211.00	1,316.5	67.00	280.00	537.75	22.00	14.75	4,443.25
April	491.5	181.00	312.5	252.00	169.00	202.5	74.5	127 5	200.00	1,053.00	.....	416.00	801.5	28.00	10 00	4,319.00
May	615.5	187.00	330.00	293.5	189.00	210.5	54.5	516.00	224.5	898.00	42.00	475.5	648.5	30.00	13.00	4,727.5
June	549.5	208.00	345.00	288.00	165.5	212.00	47.00	690.00	264.00	954.5	152.00	225.00	535.25	47.00	30.5	4,713.25
July	531.00	180.00	344.5	232.00	165.5	210.00	52.5	676.00	239.25	1,179.00	29.00	213.5	795.5	29.00	25.5	4,902.25
August	512.00	187.00	341.5	209.5	178.00	250.00	54.00	442.00	231.00	1,229.5	17.00	218.00	478.5	35.00	20.00	4,403.00
Septemper	466.00	173.5	334.5	233.00	171.5	214.00	53.5	404.00	217.00	1,105.00	4.00	196.00	476.00	36.00	9 00	4,093.00
October	424.5	162.00	368.00	285.5	153.00	219.00	51.00	350.00	202.00	1,024.5	.....	215.00	693.5	29.5	16.75	4,194.25
November	483.25	175.00	337.00	295.75	170.00	189.5	51.5	191.5	202 5	1,041.5	.....	376.5	635.5	34.00	10.00	4,193.5
December	523.00	178.5	387.00	342.5	181.00	198.5	53.00	83.00	204.00	1,095.00	.....	440.5	730.5	29.00	11.00	4,456.5
Totals	6,251.75	2,196,5	3,999.5	3,184.25	2,115.5	2,511.5	716.25	3,600.5	2,530.25	13,602.00	317 00	3,615.25	7,776.00	369.75	182.5	52.968.5

Table showing punishments inflicted on inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory for offenses committed during year ending December 31, 1893.

Months.	Average No. of inmates.	No. confin'd in solitary.	Days labor lost.	No. of reports.	Marks lost.	Fines and Forfeitures.	No. excused.
January	144.74	6	15.5	28	260	$55.83	7
February	144.45	3	6.5	34	210	51.50	18
March	143.16	8	14.75	39	285	248.11	16
April	144.00	4	10.00	31	175	178.44	20
May	152.4	6	13.00	50	260	79.10	24
June	162.00	8	30.5	43	390	70.12	10
July	158.13	5	25.5	49	315	68.87	21
August	141.94	4	20.00	27	95	53.81	14
September	136.43	3	9.00	20	103	40.09	9
October	135.45	5	16.75	27	115	13.30	14
November	139.86	4	10.00	45	85	55.02	30
December	143.87	3	11.00	24	70	3.50	13
Totals		59	182.5	417	2,363	$917.69	196

Table giving diseases of inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory during year ending December 31st, 1893.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Boils	1	2	4		6	2			1				16
Billousness		1	1	1									3
Blood disorder	1		2	3	2	5			1			1	15
Constipation	17	10	10	12	22	22	15	15	12	8	9	5	157
Catarrh	4	1	5	5	8	3	6	3		2			37
Cold	29	9	19	16	13	1	7	7	5	10	2	2	120
Colic			5	1	2	1	2	4	7	1		1	24
Chapped hands and face	22	11	6	2	3	2			2				48
Circumcision				1									1
Diarrhoea	1	2	1		1	1		7	2		1	1	17
Dyspepsia					2				2	3		1	8
Emissions	1		1	1		2	1			2		4	12
Eyes—sore	11	7	11	14	7	5	4	6	3	2		5	75
Epilepsy					2			1					3
Earache						2	2		1	1	1		7
Eczema		1									1	1	3
Erysipelas										1		1	2
Felon											1		1
Fever			1	1	4		1					2	9
Heart trouble		1	1	5	2	1		3		1	1	1	16
Headache	3	12	7	5	7	13	9	8	3	5	1	2	75
Hydrocele								1					1
Insanity											1		1
Itch		1											1
Insomnia					1								1
Lameness	14	9	14	5	4	10	6		4	3		4	73
Neuralgia			1		1	4				1	1		8
Night sweats					1	1							2
Piles	2		2	2	1	1	2	1	1		3	2	17
Pain in side	4	3		1	1	2	3	2	3	4		1	24
Rheumatism	2	5	8	10	4	6	2	12	7	7	2	4	69
Rectal trouble	1	1			2	3							7
Sore throat	4	3	9	2	14	5	4	5	2	4	1		53
Stomach trouble	11	10	11	4	8	4	8	11		3	4	1	75
Sore chest	4	3	8	4	4	7	12	5	3	2			52
Sore mouth					1	2		1				1	5
Sore lungs		1		3		2	3		1			1	11
Syphilis				3	4	2	3		1	1			14
Sweating feet	3		4	4	4	6	2	1	1	1			26
Skin disease	2			1	2		3		1				9
Toothache	4	2	4	3	7	7	2	3	1		1		34
Urinary trouble	4			1	5	3	4	6	2		1	5	31
Varicose veins					1							1	2
Wounds dressed	24	12	15	13	7	5	8	5	10	2	3	5	109
Totals	169	107	150	123	153	130	109	107	76	64	34	52	1274

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.
APR 6 1968

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Minnesota State Reformatory,

TO THE GOVERNOR,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1891.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS,
1892.

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OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

ROBERT A. SMITH, President.

H. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary, JOHN COOPER, CHAS. KEITH,
HENRY POEHLER and FRED. C. PILLSBURY.

J. N. STEVENS, Architect.

General Superintendent,

D. E. MYERS.

Principal Keeper,

DEE. NORTON.

Physician,

W. T. STONE.

Clerk.

GEO. H. HAYES.

Steward,

J. C. HULBERT.

PRESIDENT'S REROrT.

To His Excellency, The Governor of the State of Minnesota:

SIR: On behalf of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the General Superintendent of that institution for the year 1891.

We have no suggestion of importance to make supplementary to said report; as we think our General Superintendent has fully covered the points required by law in his report, and in the financial and statistical statements appended thereto.

Very respectfully.

ROBERT A. SMITH,

Chairman of the Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers, Minnesota State Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the requirements of law I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1891.

The Reformatory has now been in operation a little over two years. The development of its policy and purposes, thus far, is quite satisfactory. The discipline of the prison is in the best possible condition. There is very seldom any serious infraction of the rules. The prisoners are generally hopeful and well intentioned.

Good results in the reformation of many of the inmates have been attained, and for better results in the future the outlook is favorable. In dealing with the question of the reformation of prisoners I have steadily kept in view the fact that criminals are human beings and should be treated as such. I have felt it a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the educational, moral or religious need of a prisoner is different from that of a free man.

If it is true that humanity on the outside of a prison is best governed by a system of rewards and punishments, the same is true of humanity on the inside. If it is true that training a man's hand and head and heart, better fits him for a life of usefulness when he is a free man, the same will be true of the prisoner when he becomes free. If a steady disposition to do real good by adequate means will reform men on the outside of a prison the same course of treatment will reform them on the inside. The work to be accomplished in either case is to make the bad good by the direct influence of one human being upon another, regulated by rules of discipline, and guided by a true spirit of Christian charity and even handed justice. All our efforts for uplifting those under our charge have been in harmony with well known laws of human development. It has been more a matter of business than of sentiment that has controlled the management of this institution to the present writing, and I take pleasure in saying that the result of our labor for

good has so far been very gratifying. We have found suitable employment for 100 prisoners and have paroled that many out of the institution in the last two years. Of this number, 19 or 19 per cent. have broken their parole and gone wrong, or in other words, 81 per cent. have not, so far as we have been able to learn, returned to criminal practices. This perhaps is as good a showing as can be made by any similar institution in America. I wish to state in this connection that "going wrong", as I have termed it, does not necessarily mean that that number have returned to criminal pursuits. The conditions of parole do not permit the paroled man to leave the State, or to go into saloons or bad company, or to get intoxicated. If a man does any of these things he forfeits his parole, and, if found, is arrested and brought back and made to serve a longer term, and they are said to have "gone wrong".

The health and sanitary condition of the institution are all that could be desired. We have had but one or two serious cases of sickness or accident, and have not lost a man by death since the institution started, a period of more than two years.

The agitation mentioned in my last report, against convicts cutting stone, was continued until it resulted in legislation restricting the institution to the employment of only thirty-three per cent of the inmates in working stone for sale in the open market, but allowing the entire number, if desirable, to be employed on State work. I have construed this in effect as instructions by the legislature to the management, that the object of the institution is not to become self-sustaining or to make money, but to employ the inmates with a sole view to their reformation and in such a manner so as little injury as possible can accrue to free labor on account of the competition of the convicts.

In my last report to your honorable board I pointed out the fact that all our machinery and steam plant was located in the basement of the institution under the kitchen, and that as it had to be operated largely by convicts, such a location was dangerous, both to the inmates and buildings, in case an explosion should occur, and that the room thus occupied was very necessary as storage room for roots, etc., for the institution. Acting upon my suggestions in this matter your honorable board petitioned and urged the legislature to make an appropriation, at least sufficiently large to construct a boiler house for the institution. This the legislature refused to do, doubtless on account of the inconsiderate local agitation by St.

This last year I hired a good tailor to oversee and instruct six or seven of my brightest boys, and we are now making all our own clothes and knitting our own socks and we are making a considerable saving to the State thereby, besides we are teaching a few of the boys a trade that will be useful to them in after years.

Appended will be found financial and statistical statements showing the exact condition of the Minnesota State Reformatory and its inmates, all of which are respectfully submitted.

D. E. MYERS,
General Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.,

Hon. D. E. Myers, Superintendent State Reformatory.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit my report as physician for the year 1891. Another year has passed without a death. There have been a few cases which have caused me some uneasiness, especially one case of masterbolic dementia, which was transferred to the third hospital for insane at Fergus Falls.

It is a matter of much regret that a sufficient amount of water cannot be had during the winter months to supply the institution in a proper manner. The water closets have had to be cut off and pails used instead, which makes the air in the cell wing in bad condition, especially of mornings. It is to be hoped that this will be remedied during the coming summer and an abundance of water secured sufficient to run the institution in a proper manner.

I wish to again call attention to the fact that tobacco should not be used about an institution of this kind. The inmates are all young and can easily be cured of this habit if the tobacco is withheld from them. It encourages filthy habits, promotes disease and is a demoralizing agency wherever it may be found and I sincerely hope the honorable board of managers will refuse to furnish further supplies of tobacco.

Appended you will find tables showing the number of cases treated during the past year, the nature of diseases etc., etc., all of which are respectfully submitted.

W. T. STONE,
Physician to Minnesota State Reformatory.

TABLE GIVING DISEASES OF INMATES IN MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY TREATED DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

AILMENTS.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals.
Catarrh	6	1	4	2	1	3	....	1	2	2	2	2	26
Chapped Hands or Faces	3	5	6	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	21
Colds	3	12	4	7	4	2	3	2	2	4	5	4	57
Constipation	7	9	10	4	9	3	2	3	2	5	1	6	61
Diarrhoea	25	2	1	3	2	1	3	11	4	2	....	3	57
Dyspepsia	4	6	....	3	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	21
Eyes Injured	2	....	3	2	1	5	3	....	....	1	....	1	18
Eyes Weak	1	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	9	19
Felons	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Flatulency	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Erysipelas in Face	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Toothache	3	6	1	2	3	1	5	4	4	1	1	3	34
Tonsilitis	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Rheumatismus	26	14	11	10	5	2	....	5	2	....	....	4	79
Lameness	2	18	4	2	1	1	....	3	2	3	2	9	47
Headache	3	4	10	7	8	4	4	4	3	6	2	7	62
Cough	2	4	3	6	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	22
Urinary Troubles	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Sore Throat	2	1	4	3	....	3	2	....	4	1	1	8	29
Stomach Trouble	2	6	10	2	3	1	3	5	1	1	....	4	38
Sore Chest	2	5	9	8	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	31
Sore Mouth	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	6
Syphilis	1	1	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	3	10
Sweating Feet	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	7
Billousness	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Wounds Dressed	8	11	15	5	5	6	2	4	5	3	2	7	73
Insomnia	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Suspensory	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Neuralgia	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Itch	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Pleurisy	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Earache	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	4	12
Consumption	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Heart Trouble	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
Boils	....	....	1	6	2	....	1	1	1	3	....	....	15
Eczema	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	7
Emissions	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	4	10
Rectal Trouble	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Truss Fitted	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Stye Treatment	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
Piles	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	6
Hydrocee	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Colic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Grippe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Skin disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Totals.	118	113	109	86	60	43	37	59	36	42	20	92	815

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1891.

Statement of "Building Fund," Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures to December 31st, 1891.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Aug. 1, 1887	$ 50,000.00	
" 1, 1888	50,000.00	
" 1, 1889, Available April 1st, 1890	33,000.00	
Nov. 20, 1889, Available April 1st, 1891	33,000.00	
Received from sale of stone	11,526.19	$ 177,526.19

EXPENDITURES TO DEC. 31ST, 1891.

Attendance	$ 4,652.08	
Fuel	102.90	
Freight and transportation	15.45	
Postage and telegraphy	25.83	
Books, stationery and printing	261.02	
Household supplies	14.00	
Furniture and upholstery	157.05	
Building, repairs, etc	146,202.81	
Tools and machinery	4,879.83	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	10,524.13	
Expenses not classified	4,008.19	
		170,844.99
		$ 6,682.20

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

State of Minnesota, for capitol steps	$ 1,726.40	
Neosha Falls Gravel and Sand Works	1,300.00*	
Great Northern Railway Company	1,848.83*	
State Normal School	800.00*	
		5,675.23
Estimated amount unexpended		$ 12,357.43

ESTIMATED VALUE OF STONE ON HAND.

1,712 feet, 10 inches rock-faced ashler @ .75	$ 1,284.62	
8,320 feet curbing @ .60	4,992.00	
200 cords building stone @ $1.50	300.00	
		$ 6,576.52

*Estimate.

Summary statement of all funds, Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures during the fiscal year ending [illegible].

APPROPRIATIONS.

Current expenses of Reformatory	$ [illegible]	
Current expenses [illegible]	[illegible]	
Building expenses [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Library [illegible]	[illegible]	
Building [illegible]	[illegible]	
Electric light plant	[illegible]	
Insurance	[illegible]	
Farm machinery and livestock	[illegible]	
Extraordinary improvements and repairs	[illegible]	
Library	[illegible]	$ [illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

Deficit current expenses January 1st, [illegible]	$ [illegible]	
Deficit extraordinary improvements and repairs January 1st, [illegible]	[illegible]	
Deficit building fund January 1st, [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Food	[illegible]	
Clothing and bedding	[illegible]	
Laundry supplies	[illegible]	
Fuel	[illegible]	
Light	[illegible]	
Medical supplies	[illegible]	
Freight and transportation	[illegible]	
Postage and telegraphing	[illegible]	
Books, stationery and printing	[illegible]	
Amusements and instruction	[illegible]	
Household supplies	[illegible]	
Furniture and upholstery	[illegible]	
Building repairs, etc.	[illegible]	
Tools and machinery	[illegible]	
Farm, garden and stock grounds	[illegible]	
Insurance	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Expenses not classified	[illegible]	
Industrial training expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$ [illegible]

BALANCE UNEXPENDED.

Current expenses	$ [illegible]	
Building expenses	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Library [illegible]	[illegible]	
Electric light	[illegible]	
Farm machinery and livestock	[illegible]	
Extraordinary improvements and repairs	[illegible]	
Library	[illegible]	
	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

Classified statement of current expense fund, Minnesota State Reformatory, from January 1st, 1891, to December 31st, 1891.

Classification.	Cost.	Per Capita.
Attendance	$ 18,444.53	$ 143.14
Food	7,380.77	57.28
Clothing and bedding	5,004.49	38.84
Laundry supplies	441.97	3.43
Fuel	4,265.88	33.10
Light	572.80	4.45
Medical supplies	169.04	1.31
Freight and transportation	1,476.48	11.47
Postage and telegraphy	557.58	4.33
Books, stationery and printing	509.21	3.95
Amusements and instruction	236.98	1.84
Household supplies	666.34	5.17
Furniture and upholstery	116.45	.90
Building, repairs, etc	277.61	1.76
Tools and machinery	1,419.53	11.02
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	290.60	2.25
Insurance	.....	.....
Burial expenses	.....	.....
Expenses not classified	1,077.42	8.36
Industrial training expenses	7,662.15	59.46
Totals	$ 50,519.83	$ 392.06
Miscellaneous receipts	12,230.12	94.91
Totals	$ 38,289.71	$ 297.15

Classification of food purchased at the Minnesota State Reformatory during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1891.

Breadstuffs	$ 1,711.08	
Butter and Milk	555.75	
Eggs	227.90	
Fruit	438.14	
Fish	67.40	
Meats	2,183.00	
Poultry	45.35	
Sundries	1,565.66	
Vegetables	461.52	
Freight on food	124.97	$7,380.77

Average number inmates fed	128.86
Average number officers fed	30
Average number fed	158.86
Total number days board furnished	57,983.9
Cost per. cap. per. day	.127

Amount of farm produce raised on the Reformatory grounds	$ 3,501.76	
Amount consumed during the year	2,770.97	
Increasing the cost per. cap. to	.175	
Store books show cost per. cap. inmates	.111	
Officers	.282	

Classification of inventory, July 31st, 1891.

Food	$ 429.87
Clothing and bedding	2,762.34
Laundry supplies	95.80
Fuel	112.18
Light	29.24
Medical supplies	204.75
Books, stationery and printing	632.06
Amusements and instruction	797.59
Household supplies	1,074.43

Furniture and upholstery	917.02	
Building, repairs, etc	146,686.69	
Tools and machinery	8,704.15	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	4,932.91	
Expenses not classified	74.70	
Stone and bills receivable	18,824.27	$ 186,278 00

Table showing counties from which inmates were sentenced, on hand in the Minnesota State Reformatory December 31st, 1891.

Blue Earth	2	Morrison	1
Brown	1	Nicollet	1
Carlton	5	Olmsted	1
Chisago	1	Otter Tail	5
Chippewa	4	Polk	3
Clay	3	Ramsey	22
Crow Wing	1	Redwood	1
Cottonwood	4	Rice	3
Dakota	2	Sibley	1
Dodge	2	St. Louis	14
Faribault	3	Stearns	8
Hennepin	33	Wabasha	2
Kandiyohi	1	Winona	5
Meeker	1	Yellow Medicine	1
		Total	131

Table showing occupation of inmates Minnesota State Reformatory, on hand December 31st, 1891.

Agent	1	Machinest	2
Barber	3	Marble Cutter	1
Brakeman	2	Musician	1
Book Keeper	1	Newspaper Man	1
Butcher	3	No Occupation	7
Baker	1	Paper Hanger	1
Blacksmith	2	Painter	2
Blacksmith's Helper	1	Painter's Helper	1
Brick Mason	1	Press Feeder	2
Boiler Maker	1	Pressman	1
Boilermaker's Apprentice	1	Printer	4
Boot Black	1	Plumber	1
Carpenter	6	Porter	2
Cornice Maker	1	Plasterer	1
Cigar Maker	1	Shoemaker	2
Clerk	4	Sailor	1
Common Laborer	20	Shingle Weaver	1
Cook	2	Switchman	2
Second Cook	1	Ship Carpenter	1
Cooper	1	Tailor	1
Druggist	2	Teamster	1
Engineer	1	Telegraph Operator	2
Second Engineer	1	Turner	1
Farm Hand	20	Waiter	7
Fireman	2	Weaver	1
Florist	1	Upholsterer	1
Lawyer	1	Hack Driver	1
		Total	131

Table showing crimes committed by inmates of Minnesota State Reformatory, on hand Dec. 31st, 1891.

Arson	1
Arson, 3rd degree	2
Assault, 2nd degree	7
Attempt to commit rape	1
Attempt to carnally know and abuse child under 10 years of age	2
Burglary, 2nd degree	1
Burglary, 3rd degree	15
Criminally receiving stolen goods	1
Escape	1
Forgery, 2nd degree	8
Forgery, 3rd degree	1
Grand larceny, 1st degree	10
Grand larceny, 2nd degree	70
Manslaughter, 1st degree	1
Manslaughter, 2nd degree	1
Indecent assault	1
Obstruction on railroad	1
Robbery, 1st degree	1
Robbery, 2nd degree	2
Robbery, 3rd degree	1
Robbing United States mail	1
Uttering forged instrument	1
Violating postal laws	1
Total	131

Statement showing nativity of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, December 31, 1891.

Illinois	8	Iowa	6
Kentucky	1	Maine	2
Massachusetts	1	Missouri	1
Michigan	7	Minnesota	38
New York	9	Ohio	4
Pennsylvania	7	Rhode Island	1
Wisconsin	15	Virginia	1
Austria	1	Canada	5
Cuba	1	England	2
Germany	8	Ireland	3
Norway	7	Sweden	1
Switzerland	1	Scotland	1
		Total	131

Statement showing nationality of inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory December 31, 1891.

American	35	Austrian	1
Canadian	1	Chippewa (half breed)	2
English	5	French	6
French Canadian	3	Finlander	1
German	23	Irish	31
Jew	1	Negro	3
Norwegian	8	Penn. Dutch	1
Spaniard	1	Scotch	3
Scotch Irish	2	Swiss	2
Swede	2		
		Total	131

Statement showing age of inmates confined in the Minnesota State Reformatory December 31, 1891.

Sixteen	4	Seventeen	11
Eighteen	21	Nineteen	16
Twenty	12	Twenty-one	14
Twenty-two	9	Twenty-three	11
Twenty-four	7	Twenty-five	8
Twenty-six	5	Twenty-seven	3
Twenty-eight	4	Twenty-nine	4
Thirty	3		
		Total	131

Statement showing height of inmates confined in the Minnesota State Reformatory December 31, 1891.

Five feet	1	Five feet three inches	3
Five feet four inches	12	Five feet five inches	7
Five feet six inches	23	Five feet seven inches	16
Five feet eight inches	27	Five feet nine inches	17
Five feet ten inches	13	Five feet eleven inches	9
Six feet	1	Six feet two inches	2
		Total	131

Statement showing weight of inmates confined in the Minnesota State Reformatory December 31, 1891.

110	pounds	2	116	pounds	2
121	"	5	126	"	3
130	"	10	135	"	8
140	"	7	145	"	8
146	"	15	150	"	13
155	"	12	157	"	2
158	"	7	160	"	6
163	"	12	166	"	3
168	"	2	175	"	3
178	"	5	180	"	1
185	"	3	198	"	1
213	"	1			
			Total		131

Table showing the religious relief, habits of life, mental status and conjugal relations of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, on hand December 31st, 1891.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Baptists	6
Catholics	51
Christian	1
Congregationalist	3
Lutheran	18
Methodist	16
None	28
Presbyterian	7
United Brethren	1
	131

ATTENDED SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Number that have attended	109
" " " not "	22
	131

HABITS

Intemperate	79
Temperate	52
	131
Use Tobacco	115
Do not use Tobacco	16
	131

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS.

Good	115
Bad	16
	131

MENTAL STATUS.	
Good	24
Fair	90
Low	17
	131

MORAL PERCEPTIONS.	
Good	11
Fair	98
Low	22
	131

CONJUGAL.	
Married	9
Single	121
Widower	1
	131

CHILDREN.	
None	124
One	4
Two	2
Four	1
	131

EDUCATION.	
Can read and write	75
Common school	34
High school	7
Illiterate	11
Read only	1
University graduates	3
	131

ATTENDED SCHOOL.	
Not at all	7
4 months	1
1 year	5
2 years	15
3 years	22
4 years	17
5 years	7
6 years	14
7 years	10
8 years	16
9 years	2
10 years	6
11 years	2
12 years	4
14 years	1
15 years	2
	131

Table showing education of parents, parental relations, parent's pecuniary condition and occupation of father, of the inmates Minnesota State Reformatory, on hand December 31, 1891.

Education of Parents.

Father.		Mother.	
Illiterate	14	Illiterate	14
Can read and write	110	Can read and write	108
College graduate	3	College graduate	3
Teacher	3	Teacher	1
Unknown	1	Unknown	5
	131		131

Parental Relations.

Father.		Mother.	
Living	86	Living	100
Dead	43	Dead	31
Unknown	2	Unknown	0
	131		131

Parent's Pecuniary Condition.

Comfortable	49	Poor	60
Well-to-do	14	Unknown	8
			131

Occupation of Father.

Attorney	1	Miller	1
Blacksmith	6	Milkman	1
Bricklayer	2	Not known	18
Brick Mason	1	Painter	2
Butcher	1	Printer	1
Capt. U. S. N	1	Plasterer	1
Carpenter	6	Pop Manufacturer	1
Chief of Police	1	Policeman	1
Clerk	1	Physician	1
Clothier	1	Raftsman	1
Common Laborer	11	Rag Peddler	1
Contractor	1	Retired	1
Cooper	3	Saloon Keeper	2
Farmer	30	School Teacher	1
Florist	1	Stone Contractor	1
Gunsmith	1	Stone Mason	4
Hostler	1	Ship Carpenter	1
Jeweler	1	Shoe Maker	3
Lumberman	1	Tailor	1
Machinist	3	Teamster	3
U. S. army	1	Undertaker	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1	Mason	1
		Total	131

Table showing punishments inflicted on inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, for offenses committed during year ending December 31st, 1891.

Months.	Average Number Inmates.	No. Confined in Solitary.	Days Labor Lost.	Number Reports.	Marks Lost.	Number Excused.
January, 1891	134	4	15.5	25	240	16
February, 1891	135	3	7.5	12	160	8
March, 1891	138	5	23.5	23	230	10
April, 1891	135	3	7.5	15	190	7
May, 1891	132	5	21.	16	375	1
June, 1891	134	3	5.5	10	190	0
July, 1891	132	2	4.	13	210	0
August, 1891	125	4	14.	23	420	2
September, 1891	118	7	28.5	22	450	3
October, 1891	118	4	6.5	21	330	0
November, 1891	119	6	31.25	28	425	8
December, 1891	126	5	23.	30	350	8
Total		51	187.75	238	3,570	63

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF COST OF ATTENDANCE OF MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Officers	$516.66	$474.99	$474.99	$474.99	$475.05	$474.99	$475.05	$474.99	$474.99	$475.05	$474.99	$474.99	$5,741.73
Keepers	293 21	340.83	332.54	323.51	361.68	355.83	360.85	360.83	350.00	280.75	280.00	285.40	3,925.43
Guards	329.98	275.00	270.03	265.00	275.25	280.00	278.90	280.00	280.00	270.00	275.00	265.00	3,344.16
Teachers	51.50	51.00	52.00	51.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.83	52.35	44.00	65.00	374.18
School guards	39.88	45.50	72.00	63.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	85.00	83.00	86.50	482.88
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	20.50
Kitchen department	115 00	115.00	115 00	115.00	115.00	115.00	120.00	100.65	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	1,390.65
Engineer's department	55.00	55 00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	660.00
Chaplain	20.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	.....	45.00	265.00
Turnkeys	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	75 09	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	840.00
Farm and garden	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80 00	80.00	800.00
Secy. board	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	325.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	600.00
Total	$1,551.23	$1,507.32	$1,526.56	$1,508.00	$1,786.98	$1,485.82	$1,503.80	$1,476.47	$1,494.82	$1,528.15	$1,513 49	$1,571.89	$18,444.53

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1891.

Month	Attendance.	Food.	Clothing and bedding.	Laundry supplies.	Fuel.	Lights.	Medical supplies.	Freight and transportation.	Postage and telegraph.	Books stationery and printing.	Amusements and instructions.	Household supplies.	Furniture and upholstering.	Building repairs, etc.	Tools and machinery.	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	Expenses not classified.	Industrial training expenses.	Total.
Jan....	1,551.23	$611.32	$556.22	$29.26	$577.54	$104.48	$38.42	$166.85	$18.60	$134.13	.....	$83.98	$53.40	$56.12	$146 06	$30.30	$3.30	$669.51	$4,830.72
Feb ..	1,507.32	734.49	302.52	18.96	453.54	25.40	14.01	86.08	52.66	39.05	$21.16	64.25	49.85	76 79	190.30	10.90	122.29	626.78	4,481.29
March	1,526.56	509.45	160.15	185.45	910.75	39.00	12.67	64.68	31.19	26.02	5.79	70.17	2.40	36.76	154.77	49.43	329.85	690.69	4.805.69
April..	1.498.00	872.83	862.48	9.00	73.30	40.05	47 35	29.42	51 20	55.45	.....	12.60	4.50	9.25	98.85	3.35	3.40	669.45	4,340.48
May...	1,786.98	867.81	204.54	.....	165.17	26.20	5.75	301.42	14.91	5.00	.....	57.53	.....	.....	145.73	13.05	3.90	665 67	4,263.66
June..	1,485.82	753.76	205.21	.....	61.87	13.00	6.53	199.01	8.72	3.30	.....	50.50	1.75	22.36	210.57	38.08	3.60	674.79	3,728.87
July ..	1,503.80	443.70	149.47	6.66	153 94	23.87	6.35	104.02	113.03	58.55	.....	24.72	.....	2.15	97.30	28.99	79.41	658.95	3,454.91
Aug...	1,476.47	439.85	149.61	.....	190.45	23.40	4.84	86.85	67.65	19.05	.....	35.25	.....	.....	71.55	64.73	3 25	639.04	3,271.99
Sept...	1,494.82	614.29	357.77	.....	.....	40.95	13.68	51.10	79.29	2.95	4.85	66.55	.....	1.09	62.62	9.04	173.14	604.38	3,576 50
Oct....	1,528.15	599.11	874.85	193 45	490 06	73.39	4.11	63 95	19 57	32.75	23.95	108.45	.... .	9 48	48.94	32.10	96.00	628.66	4,826.97
Nov. ..	1,513.49	357.06	552.69	4.25	427.56	71.93	15.33	120.45	19.46	108.11	85.17	37.60	2.50	11.91	121.15	6.40	.....	585.32	4,040.58
Dec....	1,571.89	577.10	538.98	.....	761.70	91.13	.....	211.65	81.30	24.85	96.15	54.74	2.05	1.70	71.69	4.23	259.28	549.93	4,898.37
Total	18,444.53	$7,380,77	$5,004.49	$441.97	$4,265.88	$572.80	$169.04	$1,476.48	$557.58	$509.21	$236.98	$666.34	$116.45	$227.61	$1,419.53	290 90	$1,077.42	$7,662.15	50,519.83

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, "INMATES' DEPOSIT FUND" FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Month.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Balance on hand at Beginning of Month	From Friends of Inmates.	From Inmates.	From Earnings.	Totals.	Paid Friends of Inmates.	Paid Inmates.	Paid For Papers, Books and Toilet Articles.	Balance on hand at end of Month.
1891.									
January	$ 3,245 92		$ 2.85	$ 386.61	$ 3,635.38	$ 31.50	$ 307.35	$ 94.76	$ 3,201.77
February	3,201.77	$ .06	2.08	346.78	3,550.69		94.69	110.24	3,345.76
March	3,345.76		4.36	403.11	3,753.23	17.75	169.77	109.00	3,456.71
April	3,456.71			389.45	3,846.16	10.00	163.00	75.23	3,597.93
May	3,597.93		51.29	385.67	4,034.89	10 00	263.02	41.35	3,720.52
June	3,720.52		29.22	393.79	4,143.53	25.00	397.88	80.13	3,640.52
July	3,640.52		10.40	378.19	4,029.11		292.91	59.15	3,677.95
August	3,677.95	.04		356.98	4,034.97	22.00	317.79	21.13	3,674.05
September	3,674.05		5.11	323.26	4,007.42	21.00	340.96	20.00	3,620 46
October	3,620.46		.30	348.66	3,969.42		176.01	22.93	3,770.48
November	3,770 48		3.52	305.32	4,079.32	28.80	266.25	37.65	3,746.62
December	3,746.62		8.29	269.93	4,024.84	34.35	143.90	41.00	3,805.59

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, RECEIVED, DISCHARGED, PAROLED, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1891.

MONTH.	Received.				Discharged.							Paroled Men.						
	From District Courts.	From U. S.	Paroled Men Returned.	Total In.	Paroled—By Board.	Discharged by Board.	Expiration of Sentence.	Pardoned by Governor.	Escaped.	To Insane Hospital.	Total Out.	Paroled by Board.	Discharged by Board.	Expiration—Maximum Time.	Returned to Institution.	Pardoned by Governor.	Remaining on Parole.	Not Reporting.
1890	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	4	.....	1	16	3
January, 1891	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	3	.....	.....	19	3
February, 1891	9	.....	.....	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	20	3
March, 1891	3	.....	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	2	1	.....	24	4
April, 1891	5	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3
May, 1891	10	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	1	.....	.....	.....	42	5
June, 1891	11	1	.....	12	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	12	8	1	1	.....	.....	48	6
July, 1891	6	.....	2	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	5	1	2	.....	50	10
August, 1891	.....	.....	1	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	2	1	1	.....	55	11
Sept., 1891	3	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	8	6	1	.....	.....	56	13
October, 1891	5	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	52	14
November 1891	7	.....	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	6	.....	1	1	48	14
December 1891	9	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	2	2	.....	44	12
	71	2	7	219	77	5	3	1	1	1	88	100	29	18	7	2	44	12

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DAYS OF LABOR PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

	Quarry.	Paving Shop.	Curbing Shop.	Blacksmith Shop.	Inmates Kitchen.	Officers' Kitchen.	Tailor Shop.	Laundry.	Cell House.	Officers' Quarters.	Office.	Store and Knitting.	Runners.	Farm and Garden.	Engine Room.	Improvement on Farm and Road	Contract Work.	State Contract Work.	Building Stone.	New Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Idle.	Sick.	Smallest Number.	Largest Number.	Average No. Men.
January	727	921	730	156	197	61	54	57	142	56	35	28	104	...	89	135	....	....	....	....	26	604	54	132	139	134
February	582	941	619	141	156	62	78	52	128	56	48	26	94	....	82	123	....	....	....	....	24	637	25	132	140	135
March	997	704	654	156	168	69	81	77	117	62	52	44	99	....	116	138	....	....	....	....	26	641	66	136	140	138
April	934	634	558	155	168	60	87	75	112	76	53	80	99	33	116	129	....	....	....	....	78	532	56	132	137	135
May	697	261	304	125	168	62	66	70	120	60	56	93	123	548	128	268	....	....	....	....	82	712	13	128	137	132
June	760	301	443	171	144	60	64	72	113	60	53	116	123	658	119	155	....	....	....	....	97	467	19	129	137	134
July	394	....	341	169	143	62	59	70	114	62	53	106	141	444	115	52	....	....	499	255	91	607	37	129	136	132
August	347	73	..	156	146	85	56	52	114	62	55	86	120	384	116	6	48	365	550	272	76	538	39	122	152	125
September	366	180	....	149	146	90	57	51	108	60	48	57	97	362	114	3	68	287	481	267	68	475	98	114	123	118
October	430	24	....	153	143	85	283	53	107	62	54	106	109	399	123	46	291	67	508	146	116	398	28	116	120	118
November	394	228	....	127	138	90	218	51	111	60	49	127	93	174	111	45	32	126	491	43	177	618	17	116	123	119
December	517	....	....	150	171	93	222	53	144	61	55	127	101	....	120	74	4	515	574	....	219	657	18	120	131	126
Totals	7145	4267	3739	1808	1888	879	1325	733	1420	737	611	996	1303	3002	1349	1174	443	1360	3103	923	1080	6886	470	1506	1595	128.8

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.
APR 6 1965

MINNESOTA

STATE REFORMATORY.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, STATE PRINTERS.
1892.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MANAGERS OF THE

MINNESOTA

STATE REFORMATORY.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

MINNEAPOLIS:
HARRISON & SMITH, STATE PRINTERS,
1892.

OFFICERS.

Board of Managers,

ROBERT A. SMITH, President,

H. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary, JOHN COOPER, CHAS. KEITH,

HENRY POEHLER and C. S. CRANDALL,

J. W. STEVENS, Architect.

General Superintendent,

D. E. MYERS.

Principal Keeper,

DEE NORTON.

Physician,

W. T. STONE.

Clerk,

GEO. H. HAYES.

Steward,

J. C. HULBERT.

School Secretary,

W. K. TAIT.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 16, 1893.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Minnesota:

SIR:—On behalf of the board of managers of the State Reformatory, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the general superintendent of that institution for the year 1892.

The report of the superintendent presents all the needs and requirements of the Reformatory, and indicates so much observation and study into the management of an institution of this character in all its details, as to merit and meet the unanimous approbation of the board of managers, and under these circumstances we do not feel able or authorized to add to the recommendations set forth in the report, but to call your attention specifically to the wants of the institution as reported by the superintendent, and earnestly ask the legislature to make such appropriations as are needed to support this ward of the State in a manner that will be creditable to the great commonwealth of Minnesota.

We would call your attention first to the overcrowded condition, as reported. There are one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cells and one hundred and forty-six (146) inmates; showing the absolute necessity for an increase of cell room.

The report in relation to the health of the institution shows a remarkable record—not a single death since its organization, and little sickness, indicating an almost perfect sanitary condition.

The report shows the improvement of the habits and character of the inmates of the Reformatory by the letters of the prisoners who have been paroled therefrom; they being required to report all matters relating to their occupation, etc., for not less than six months after being paroled. These letters warrant us in saying that they appreciate the training they receive in the institution, and are determined to lead honest lives and become good citizens. We have been greatly astonished

by improvements made by the inmates of the Reformatory in educational matters. When they enter the institution they can scarcely write their names legibly, and in a few months become expert penmen, and compose credibly.

In this connection we would call the attention of the legislature to the importance of establishing in this institution a school in the nature of a "manual training school." As most of the states of this Union have declared against prison contract labor coming in contact with free labor, the establishment of a school of this character would seem to be a practical solution of that question. We would call your attention to that part of the superintendent's report in which he discusses the question of "Diversity of Industries;" in which he takes a practical, common sense view of the subject.

We think with the superintendent, that the Reformatory building should be completed according to the original plan or design prepared by the architect; as these additions from time to time add greatly to the cost of the building; and we would therefore ask the legislature to make the appropriation necessary for the early completion of the building.

There is an immediate necessity for the completion of another wing to accommodate the overcrowded condition of the institution, as before referred to.

We would call the attention of the legislature to the report of the superintendent in relation to the importance of erecting a new building for female prisoners separate and apart from the present building, to be under the care of a matron, subject to the control of the superintendent and the board of managers. The necessity of this measure is beyond question. The judges are compelled, under penal code, to sentence and send females to the Stillwater prison who ought-and would be sent to the Reformatory if a building was provided for that purpose. The result is, that these persons convicted, immediately apply to the Governor for a pardon, and their applications for a pardon signed by the jury convicting them, and, I am informed, sometimes by the judge sentencing them, for the reason that the crime oftentimes does not justify incarceration in the state prison.

The proper discipline of the prisoners requires a man of long experience, and good judgment in their management. The services of such a person have been obtained, with the assurance that his compensation would be two thousand ($2,000)

dollars per annum. We would therefore ask the legislature to appropriate that sum as a reasonable compensation for his services.

Mr. Hayes has been connected with the Reformatory since it was opened, and is an efficient, capable book-keeper, and gives his time when not occupied with the books of the institution, in teaching book-keeping to the inmates of the prison. We would recommend an appropriation of fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars per annum as a fair compensation for his duties.

This report is intended as a partial synopsis or index of the report of the superintendent, and a hearty approval of the recommendations therein contained.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT A. SMITH,
President of the Board of Managers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Hon. Board of Managers, Minnesota State Reformatory:

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1892.

It is with pleasure that I am enabled to state that the health, discipline and sanitary condition of the institution are in the most satisfactory condition.

The population of the Reformatory is the largest it has been, and the institution is very much overcrowded. We have only one hundred and twenty-eight cells, and there are now in the institution one hundred and forty-six inmates, and two more sentenced. I have been forced to provide cots and place them in the corridors for those to sleep on for whom we have no cells, and there are now eighteen, thus sleeping in the corridors.

This condition of affairs is very detrimental to the best interests of the institution, and I would respectfully urge your honorable board to ask the legislature for a new cell house.

The Reformatory has now been running over three years, and we have in that time not lost an inmate by death, and, notwithstanding the business of quarrying and handling heavy stone is particularly hazardous, have had no serious accidents, and but few cases of sickness. This is perhaps the most remarkable record of any institution of the kind in America, and it is some indication that the food, clothing and cleanliness of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the institution have been looked after in a proper manner.

The results of our efforts for the reformation of prisoners in this institution are of the most encouraging nature.

There have been paroled from the reformatory in the last three years 174 inmates; of this number thirty-eight have violated their parols, leaving 136, or about 78 per cent., who have proved faithful to the trust that has been reposed in them. This test covering a period of more than three years is certainly a very satisfactory showing. Of those who have kept their parole, there are several that are occupying places of trust and responsibility, while there are many others to my knowledge, who are useful citizens, leading quiet and peaceful lives, and earning an honest living by manual labor.

I herewith append some reports of inmates to me, while on parole, that will tell better how they make their way than can be explained in any other manner. No. 70 writes as follows:

July 5, 1891.

HON. D. E. MYERS, St. Cloud, Minn. *Dear Sir*; Report for month of June: Cash on hand June 5, 1891, $23.00, Received July 5, $15.00. Expended: Doctor bill, $1.35; clothes, $10.45; shoes, $3.00; for toilet, $1.29; paper and postage, 25 cents; Fourth of July expenses, 60 cents; cash in bank, $20.00.

No. 70 served his time out and went to his home in New York. He belongs to a highly respectable family, and at this time is living an honest and upright life and is no discredit to his friends. We hear from him frequently.

July 1, 1891.

D. E. MYERS, Esq. *Dear Sir:* I write to let you know that I am getting along all right and living up to my parole. I have been under constant pay during the last month and have not missed a day. My wages are not due until after threshing, so I do not have much to account for.

Yours truly, No. 100.

No. 100 lives on a farm in Stearns county, in which he now owns a part interest and is a hard working industrious boy.

Oct. 1st, 1891.

MR. D. E. MYERS, St. Cloud, Minn. *Dear Sir:* The first of October is at hand and it behooves me to make my monthly report.

I am still working for the Milwaukee, and I have not missed a day since I have been here. Since I have had steady work I have done pretty well and I am glad to say that I am in a fairly prosperous condition. The six months have nearly expired and I hope you have confidence enough in me to issue a discharge; really there is no difference between a parole and discharge as far as liberty is concerned, but at the same time I would like to get my release and be a free man.

Hoping that you will see fit to grant the same, I am

Yours truly, No. 22.

When No. 22 was last heard from he was still with the Milwaukee and doing well.

Jan. 31, 1891.

D. E. MYERS, St. Cloud, Minn. *Dear Sir:* I am still at the same place and the salary is the same, ($30.00) per month. I have used no money except for clothing and necessary things; I do not use any intoxicating drinks, and further information will be given if necessary. I understood from you when I left St. Cloud, that my time expired in January, 1891. You would favor me by letting me know if it is necessary for me to report any longer or not. And oblige, Yours truly, No. 43.

No. 43 has, since serving his time out, taken a course in a commercial college in Minneapolis, and when last heard from was doing well.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., August 2, 1892.

HON. D. E. MYERS:

Dear Sir:—Please accept the following as my report for the month of July. The fact that you know what and how I am doing makes this month's report seemingly all red tape, but as red tape is necessary in this case, here goes: I have worked all the month and have tried to live up to the requirements of my parole in every respect, and hope that you are satisfied that I am succeeding in doing so.

Yours respectfully, No. 164.

No. 164 studied stenography while in the institution and is now stenographer and correspondent for one of the largest business firms in the Northwest.

November 3, 1891.

HON. D. E. MYERS:

Dear Sir:—In making my monthly report I must say that I am still working for the Great Northern company, and my wages for last month amounted to $82.00. Yours respectfully, No. 21.

No. 21 is still working for the Great Northern at about the same wages, and is regared as a very trustworthy employe.

October 1st, 1891.

D. E. MYERS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—In this my report for September past, I must state that I am well and hearty. I have earned $22.00 and have expended $3.45.

Respectfully, No. 89.

No. 89 is living on a farm with his father in the southern part of this State and is leading a very exemplary life.

May 2, 1891.

HON. D. E. MYERS, Supt. State Reformatory, *Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure of reporting that during the month of April, I received $60.00, which has been expended for necessary supplies and furnishing house. I have begun housekeeping and am very comfortably settled at———— St. Health good, spirits better. Have only one evening a week to work now instead of three. I wrote you a letter last week in regard to my final release, which I have not as yet received an answer.

Yours truly, No. 6.

No. 6 is now earning $100 per month and is occupying a position of large responsibility and trust.

And so I could go on multiplying these examples, but it is unnecessary. I have given sufficient to show the excellence of the work that is being done in the institution. It is impossible, of course, to keep track of all those paroled, after their final discharge, as many of them have parents or friends in other States and go home as soon as they are legally free.

Our efforts for uplifting those under our charge would be much aided by having a greater diversity of industries than we now have. Boot and shoe making, and different kinds of wood work could be introduced with profit to the inmates and with but little cost to the State as soon as our new shops are completed that are now under construction. I find it of great advantage to employ the younger classes of inmates at work to which they are naturally inclined, and for which they are best adapted; this can only be done by greatly diversifying the industries, or the State making sufficient appropriations to establish in the institution, what would be practically, a school of manual training.

There is something peculiarly elevating about labor, it comes nearer being a panacea for crime than any other one thing. Especially is this true, when the labor can be along lines adapted to individual tastes. I find that young men under my charge grow wonderfully in self-respect and independence as they find the different forms of mechanical construction growing into definite shape under their own skillful manipulations. The State has made of this institution what might be aptly termed a moral sanitarium, and imposed upon the management the very serious task of converting bad men into good ones; this being the case the State should without hesitation furnish every necessary means to carry the work forward successfully. Even very bad men, when placed in an institution of this kind, are made to reflect upon their hopeless situation. The result of such reflection is generally to create a desire within them to better their condition. The existence of this desire within them is the only hope of reformation. It is the business of the superintendent to recognize and develop it by directing it in the line of some useful occupation by which it will be strengthened and a hope created in the prisoner's mind that when freedom is again won, he can by finding skilled employment, become a man among men. But this can not be done by the superintendent where the industries of the prison are not greatly diversified, or a school of manual training established in which

the different trades can be taught. It is time the State recognized the condition of society as it exists and then grappled with this question in a practical and common-sense manner. We observe that people of good habits are usually good people and people of bad habits are usually bad people. If their habits are bad they are called criminals, and, if caught, are sent to this institution, if considered corrigible by the court to be reformed. Now, what is the obvious course to be pursued to reform them? Manifestly, to give them a practical industrial training, and at the same time teach them honesty, truthfulness, justice and the other virtues, until they become habits, and continue the habits until they become a second nature. That is undoubtedly correct, but how can it be done? This is the most important question of the age and one that I shall not attempt to answer, except as relating to my own experience in dealing with criminals. It is a well recognized fact among penologists that in the lower stratas of humanity, the appetite and passions largely govern the man.

This is particularly true of criminals, especially the lower grade of them. Self indulgence is the all controlling law of their nature. They will sacrifice every hope in life for a moment's happiness. They do not know what sacrificing present pleasure for future benefit means. The present moment is everything with them. Now, it must be very evident that to get hold of, and uplift such a class is a very difficult task. For, while it is true that bad habits are quickly and easily formed, to eradicate them, and replace them with good ones, is a slow and painful task, and can only be done by the knowledge, consent and help of the individual concerned. But to get the honest consent and help of a criminal to be reformed is the first difficult step. To those who have studied the educational process of children, it is well known, as a rule, the first steps must of necessity be obligatory. The child does not voluntarily leave its play and its dinner to be at school on time. Neither does it take pleasure in learning its letters, or even in learning to spell. But after the child has been forced to go to school until it has formed the habit, and continues the habit until it is almost a second nature, then the trouble is to keep it from going to school. And after the child has learned its letters, and advanced far enough to begin to read stories, then it is difficult to keep it from reading, and why? because it has advanced beyond the stage of duty and compulsion and voluntarily does the work, because it is a pleasure to do it, and not because it is any longer a duty. Now, it must be obvious that this is the natural course, and that all educational processes must take a like direction. The great majority of these criminals are simply overgrown children. Their minds are weak and immature, but they have arrived at an age where the more serious problems of life are forced upon them by society. They must go into the world all unequipped, as by experience they have found themselves to be, and try to make for themselves a place among men. The task appears to them to be hopeless. Their experience has been of the most discouraging nature. They have been jostled and thrust aside and finally find themselves prisoners of the state. This is the condition the superintendent finds them in, and he commences a process of compulsory education, as with a child. The monotony of prison life bears hard upon the prisoner and he naturally turns to some industrial pursuit for relief. If he is put at some work he likes to do, and can do well, it gradually dawns upon him that this work may be turned to his advantage when he gains his freedom.

By and by the prisoner's mind is awakened and strengthened. He begins to have some confidence and self-respect, and believes himself capable of learning some trade. This is the critical period of his development. If, at this time, the superintendent direct his efforts in a line of industry, for which the prisoner has a natural taste, then the problem of reformation is very much simplified. But, if on the contrary, the superintendent has no employment to furnish to the prisoner except that to which he has no fitness and no taste, then any further growth in reformation along mechanical lines is very doubtful, indeed. In order to reclaim a man from idleness and crime, you must make an honest, industrious life attractive to him. He can not be dragged or kicked in to it. It is not hard to interest a man confined in prison in any industry for which he is at all well fitted. The monotony of prison life makes him turn to work as a refuge. And if the management is well equipped to turn this to good account the great majority of criminals can be reclaimed. It is my experience that criminals can be gotten interested in their own reclamation, along industrial lines first, and after that they become easier amenable to moral reform. It may be thought by some that I am giving undue prominence to mechanical education in the reformation of criminals, and not enough to the matter of moral and religious training. I do not intend anything of the kind. The State usually affords every facility for moral and religious training, and it does not afford as a rule proper facilities for manual training. Hence the necessity of giving the latter the greater prominence in this report. I have employed Rev. J. H. Dewart as moral instructor in the institution. He is especially equipped for the work and I have reason to believe that his lectures given every Tuesday evening on ethics are of great value to the inmates in guiding them in the paths of truth and rectitude. The agitation two years ago against convicts cutting stone, was continued until it resulted in legislation restricting the institution to the employment of only thirty-three per cent. of the inmates in cutting stone for sale in the open market, but allowing the entire number, if desirable, to be employed on State work. I have construed this in effect, as instructions by the legislature to the management, that the object of the institution is not to become self-sustaining or to make money, but to employ the inmates with the sole view to their reformation, and in such a manner, so as little injury as possible can accrue to free labor on account of the competition of the convicts.

Thus the State having adopted the policy of not making money by the labor of its convicts, except incidentally, but on the contrary, of employing them with a view to their reformation, I would especially recommend that your Honorable Board urge upon the next legislature the importance of making sufficient appropriation to complete the buildings contemplated by this institution, in accordance with the plans of the architect. Another wing is much needed to relieve theover-crowded condition of the institution at the present time. There is, however, yet contemplated by the plans, two wings and one main building, all of which should be erected together, otherwise when the institution is completed, it will look as though it was pieced together and can never present a finished appearance, and at the same time it will cost at least ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars more to build it by piecemeal than to build it all at once.

By employing the convicts in this manner, many trades can be practically taught during the ereetion of the buildings such as stone cutting, masonry, carpentering, plumbing, steam heating, etc., etc., and it will at the same time solve the labor problem for the next four or five years, by which time, doubtless, a State capitol will be built, or some other means of employing them will be evolved from the necessities of the State. Since we have been restricted in cutting stone for the market, too much importance cannot be attached to providing work of this character for the convicts, as otherwise they might be left in idleness, which would be a great calamity to both the State and the convicts.

In my report to your Honorable Board two years ago, I pointed out the fact that our machinery and steam plant was located in the basement of the institution under the kitchen, and that as it had to be operated largely by convicts, such a location was dangerous, both to the inmates and building, in case an explosion should occur. And that the room thus occupied was very necessary as storage room for roots for the institution. Acting upon my suggestions in this matter your Honorable Board petitioned and urged the legislature to make an appropriation, at least sufficiently large to construct a boiler house for the institution. This the legislature refused to do, doubtless on account of the inconsiderate local agitation by St. Cloud parties against the convicts cutting granite, on which account the legislature appeared to be much prejudiced, both against St. Cloud and this institution. However, a clause was finally put in the appropriation bill, permitting the institution to use its surplus earnings, not needed for current expenses, for permanent improvement on grounds. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the law restricting our labor, as I construed it, I have put a large number of inmates to cutting stone for a new boiler house and storage building, sufficiently large to accomodate the entire institution after it is completed. By using the labor of the inmates, both for cutting the granite and laying up the walls, I have succeeded in finishing the lower stories of the boiler house and engine room, and have enclosed them so that they may now be occupied.

I hope to move the boilers and machinery from the basement of the kitchen where they are now located to the new buildings in a very short time. The new building is absolutely fire proof, the walls being of cut granite. And notwithstanding none of the inmates engaged in construction had ever learned the trade of stone masonry or stone cutting before coming here, yet, I can with truthfulness say that the workmanship will compare favorably with any thing of the kind in the State. There was an appropriation made two years ago of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to establish a garden seed business here at the Reformatory. I have been experimenting for two years and find that the bulbs and seeds adapted to this climate can be raised with great success here. But the seed raising must always be made subordinate to the garden business for the institution. We now raise all the vegetables we use and have a large amount for sale, besides. The proceeds of the farm and garden seeds this year, amount to four thousand three hundred and three dollars and thirty cents ($4,303.30) and the number of days work expended upon it was (2,683.7). I am just finishing a large greenhouse which will enable me to get our plants started much earlier in the spring, and in consequence we hope for better results from our garden in the future. We also received an

appropriation, for an electric light plant, of two thousand dollars ($2,000). The contract for placing it in the institution was to the Edison Company. It has been completed over one year and is operating with perfect satisfaction. In addition to the above, we received for establishing a library, ($1,000); for tailor shop, ($500); for barn, ($1,000); for machinery and live stock, ($1,000); for rotary oven ($1,000). All the above appropriations have been expended except that for rotary oven, which is now contracted for and will be completed in a short time.

The school of the institution is in a very flourishing condition. Nearly all the inmates are very much interested in their studies. We have four classes running three nights in the week, and lectures every Tuesday evening. The progress that many of the inmates are making, especially in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is very remarkable. The school report is hereto appended.

The water supply for the institution is very inadequate. We have had to cut off the water closets and substitute buckets. We are also greatly hampered about bathing the inmates, and doing our washing for the institution just when it should be done, on account of lack of water. Your Honorable Board have instructed me to sink a six inch well until a sufficient supply of water is reached. I have ordered the pipe necessary from Chicago; upon its arrival I will push forward the work as rapidly as possible.

I have, as before mentioned, introduced during the last six months, a system of lectures on ethics. The course consists of a lecture every Tuesday evening, on some subject relating to the laws and customs of society, or the laws governing human action and development. I have selected for this work one of the most competent men in the Northwest: Rev. Dr. Dewart, of St. Cloud. I regard the work he is doing here of great value to the institution, and ask of your Honorable Board that I be allowed to pay the doctor a reasonable compensation for his services. I herewith append the subjects of his lectures that you may be better able to appreciate the subjects treated. I regard this as a very important part of the boys' education.

I wish to again call the attention of your Honorable Board to the fact that there has been no place provided in this institution for the care of female prisoners, and it is impossible to take care of them unless they should be placed in the same cell wing with the males; which would be both brutal and destructive of the best interests of the institution. There have been two females sentenced here during the last year. I took them into my own family and cared for them the best I could, until action could be taken by your Honorable Board looking to their discharge.

The law, as it exists, contemplates a female reformatory in connection with the male reformatory at this place, but no appropriation or provision of any kind has been made for a building for their reception.

There is much need for a female department to this institution. There are many girls and young women drifting into crime, especially in our large cities, that could be greatly benefited by a thorough course of discipline and training in such an institution. Judges dislike to sentence such to state's prison unless the crime is a very serious one, and instead sentence them to jail or the workhouse, where there are no facilities for benefiting them morally or any other way. In fact, such places are calculated to make them worse.

A building for the females should be erected entirely separate from the male reformatory. The inmates here could cut and lay up the stone, and do most of the other work necessary for the erection of the institution. All the vegetables, fruit, etc., necessary for the female inmates, could be furnished from the farm and garden of this institution. Its management, except as relating to finance, should be in the hands of women. Its finance and business could be easily managed by the board and superintendent of the male reformatory.

I now wish to call the attention of your honorable board to the fact that the salary of the principal keeper and the clerk of this institution should be raised; Mr. Norton the principal keeper is a man of large experience in prison work, and came here with the distinct understanding that the board would make an effort to have the legislature raise his wages. He is a very faithful, efficient officer, well quallified in every respect for his position, and the State can well afford to pay what his services are worth. He is only getting one thousand dollars per year. He should get at least two thousand dollars which is the usual price paid for such services. The discipline of the institution under his managment, is in the best condition it has ever been in. Mr. Hayes, my book-keeper has been with me since the institution was opened. I feel much pride in saying that our books, I believe, will compare favorably, with those of any institution of the State notwithstanding all the help that has been afforded him, has been by convicts that have been educated to the business, under his supervision. His efforts to instruct these boys, is often greater than if he did all the work himself. He has succeeded so well in this respect that several boys that have been educated under his care, are now filling places of trust, and earning an honest living. On account of our system of marks and grades, and the varied business of the institution, the books are very complicated and difficult to keep. It requires first-class talent, and first-class talent can not be had for the salary now paid by the institution, viz: one thousand dollars per year. It should be increased to fifteen hundred dollars.

Appended will be found financial and statistical statements, showing the exact condition of the Minnesota State Reformatory and its inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. MYERS, General Superintendent.

LECTURES OF MORAL INSTRUCTOR.

FIRST LECTURE.

True manhood means to fill out the Divine Ideal—to be what the Creator intended us to be. Whatever fails to fulfill the intention of its Creator, is a failure, whether it be a watch, a threshing machine or a man.

The Divine intent concerning man is that he be a perfectly free being in complete harmony with his Creator; loving what he loves and hating what he hates. The Infinite Father never intended a child of His to remain under law to either man or God; He wants them all as free as himself. But while the end is freedom from law, the means by which this freedom is reached is obedience to law.

These three facts, i. e., absolute freedom; found only by filling out the Divine Idea; reached only by obedience to law, are the foundation of all ethics, morality, religion and life.

SECOND LECTURE.

Each individual is a man in embryo—not actually—only potentially a man. Whether he ever becomes an actual man or not he develops the dormant germs of manhood which are within him.

Man is a dual being, he has an animal and a spiritual nature. If he develops the animal part of himself only, he becomes a mere animal. If he is to become a real man, he must develop the spiritual part of himself as well as the animal.

We find inhering in this spiritual nature, three instincts or desires; First:—There is an instinct or desire for knowledge, pressing him out along intellectual lines; Second:—There is an instinct or desire for rightness, pressing him out along moral or religious lines; Third:—There is an instinct or desire for companionship, pressing him out along social lines.

Although these are all phases, or desires of the one spiritual nature, yet we speak of them as the intellectual, moral and social.

Perfect manhood consists in a perfect and symmetrical development of these three natures, or a satisfying of these three desires in harmony with the design of the Creator; thus making us intellectually, morally, and socially what the Creator intended us to be.

THIRD LECTURE.

Education means, a symmetrical development or growth of the whole man. Education does not mean; "pouring something into the man." It means the developing, or drawing out into life and vigorous growth those germs which are dormant in the physical, mental, moral and social natures, until they realize, or actualize the Divine Idea.

Hence, while all education has the one aim of producing a perfectly developed, symmetrical man, it is natuarlly divided into four departments, viz. First:—Physical Culture, which aims to give the man a perfect physical organization. Second:—Mental Culture, which aims to give the man a perfect mental development, including Intellect, Will and Sensibilities. Third:—Moral Cuture, which aims to give a correct standard of right, and to produce in the individual a desire and disposition to do the right. Fourth:—Social Culture, which aims to show the individual his proper place in society, and to induce him to take that place.

A failure to develop any one of these departments of his nature, even if the others were perfectly developed, would leave him an unsymmetrical, deformed man. But this is not possible, for the development of each depends upon the development of all. They are interdependent upon each other.

FOURTH LECTURE.

The origin, nature and use of law. While absolute freedom is the ultimate end at which all men should aim, yet we must never forget that obedience to law is the first, and an absolutely necessary step or stage to this freedom.

Man has an animal nature as well as a spiritual. The animal nature develops first. The law of animal life is impulse, or to do what it feels like doing.

If the individual is ever to become a real man he must bring these animal impulses into subjection to his intellect, his will and the law of society, as that law is formulated by social institutions, such as the family, the school, the church and the state?

FOURTH LECTURE.

The animal does what it feels like doing; the man does what he sees he ought to do, whether he feels like doing it or not.

The individual act is repeated until it becomes a habit, the habit is continued until it becomes second nature; then he does it not simply because the law says he must, but because he wants to do it. Thus obedience to law has led him to liberty. He is now free, no longer under law, for he is at one, in harmony, with the law maker.

FIFTH LECTURE.

The Angel and the Animal in man. Man is a spirit living in an animal body, and the great struggle with every one is the struggle for supremacy between the Angel and the Animal in him. Anything which tends to rouse or strengthen the animal, correspondingly tends to stunt and weaken the angel, or real man. Alcholic liquors, anger and passion do this, hence should be avoided by all who desire to become men. Many of the crimes committed by men, while under the influence of drink, anger, or sensual passion, were committed simply because, for the time being, the angel—the real man—was dormant and the animal, taking advantage of his keeper's sleep, went forth on his diabolical and deadly work. Next day when the animal, exhausted by his excitement and work, sinks into a lethargy and the real man wakes up, no one regrets the crime more than he.

But regret does not change the fact. If he has shown that he is not competent to restrain the tiger in him, then both he and his tiger, must be locked up where they cannot injure any one.

Society must protect itself. No matter how good his intentions, no man should be permitted to go at large with a ferocious tiger which he has shown he has not the power to control, whether the tiger be inside or outside of him. We must shut him up until the man become stronger and the tiger weaker. How is this to be accomplished?

SIXTH LECTURE.

Self control or will power. We have seen man the subject of two forces pulling in different directions. His animal nature dragging him down to make him a mere brute; his spiritual nature pressing him up urging him to become angelic.

Intellect looks at the situation and decides what the man ought to do, what is the best, the right thing to do. Will power is that force or power which enables the man to hold himself to the course which his intellect has decided is right.

To simply have intellect or reason, without the power to make yourself do what reason points out, would be like a man having splendid tools but no muscle to use them. More than any other one thing, the secret of success is self-control. No man ever succeeded in any one sense without it. Will power like all other faculties is developed only by use. Use it and it grows strong, fail to use it and it not only fails to develop, but actually deteriorates.

To him that uses shall be given, but from him that uses not, shall be taken away even that which he hath, is a law which applies to every faculty and every part of man's complex nature.

SEVENTH LECTURE.

The seventh is a review of the above six lectures with illustrations of the fact that we feel a sense of pleasure in seeing anything which has filled out the Divine Idea, or realized itself, as when we look at a perfect tree, horse, field of corn, or man.

EIGHTH LECTURE.

Habit. Habit is that law of our being by which the repetition of an act increases the tendency to repeat it and makes the doing of it easier. A man is the sum total of his habits. Good habits should be formed in childhood, before we are conscious that we are forming them.

If neglected then, they are formed with greater difficulty in after life. But they must be formed if we would ever become real men.

NINTH LECTURE.

The public school in relation to habits. The main object of the public school is not to give instruction. The instruction given is only as means to a higher end. The object of the public school is to make good citizens. Before a man can become a good citizen he must be able to combine with his fellow men. To become a part of the social world he must be imbued with seven principles, or be induced to voluntarily practice seven habits; viz:—Punctuality, regularity, truthfulness, self control, justice, kindness and industry.

The object of the school is to induce the scholar to practice these habits until they become second nature to him, or until he practices them voluntarily. Now if the boy fails to acquire these habits during his school life, he goes out into society and almost necessarily becomes a criminal, for he is not fit to fill any honorable place in society. No one would employ him, and if he did obtain a situation he could not keep it, for no one would keep a man who did not practice these habits; hence he almost inevitably drifts into the criminal class. But the State must keep track of these unworthy citizens; so, instead of being satisfied with simply punishing them for their crime, as she once was, she now builds reformatories, where they may have another chance to acquire these seven habits. Any punishment inflicted here is only a means to this end.

The object of this institution is to make you good citizens, by at first compelling you to practice these seven habits, with the hope that they may become second nature to you, so that you will eventually voluntarily practice them yourself.

This can be accomplished only by your falling into line with the intention of the institution and voluntarily assisting the State in its efforts to make you good and worthy citizens.

If you fail to do this, then the State must keep you shut up, for you have shown that you are not fit to be at large, and a term here does not make you any more fit, unless you use the means and methods furnished by the institution for your improvement.

TENTH LECTURE.

Success.—True success is to be what we were intended to be—to do what we were intended to do. Be this, and certain results will follow. We all desire the results, but we can not have the results, without having the cause. This is a world of law—of order; the result invariably follows the cause. The result never comes without the cause. Because we do not always see the cause of certain things, we think there is no cause and attribute them to chance, or luck, but we are wrong; there always is a cause. As the different parts of a machine must bear a proper relation to each other before it is successful, so the different powers or faculties of a man must sustain a proper relation to each other, before he can be successful. The intellect, the will and the desires must sustain a right relation to each other.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH LECTURES.

Character.—Character is what we are; reputation is what we pass for. Nothing is of so great importance to a man as the kind of character which he has. Character is often compared to a building; there are several points of analogy. First:—There must be a good foundation. Truth, realness, is the only foundation on which a good character can be found or built. Second:—There must be a good plan or model; we must have a model. No one ever built a good character by chance. Third:—There must be good material. Actions are the material out of which character is built. The motive determines the goodness or the badness of an action.

All actions spring from either a selfish or an unselfish motive; none good but those which spring from an unselfish motive. Fourth:—There must be good workmanship. Material must be used in a proper manner and each in its proper place; so with actions, working, thinking, putting each in its proper place.

THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH LECTURES.

Are reviews of and questions on the former lectures.

FIFTEENTH LECTURE.

Associates or Bad Company.—Man must have associates, and he necessarily becomes like his associates. First:—Because of the law of habit. Second:—Because of the law of imitation. Third:—Because moral as well as physical disease is contagious. Fourth:—Because their standard of life must become his, if he is to associate with them, with anything like comfort.

SIXTEENTH LECTURE.

The necessity of paying attention to little things.—We cannot neglect little things. First:—Because for the most part our lives are made up of little things. Second:—Because they are often mighty in their influence. The smallest acts may produce little or big results,—so great that none but God can estimate them. Third:—Because the way we treat the little is the way we would treat the much, if we had it. The man who is not faithful with the little things, is not likely to ever have great things to be faithful with.

Do the right thing where your are, or you will never be promoted.

SEVENTEENTH LECTURE.

Seeing the Invisible.—One of the essential elements of success is to be able to see what others do not see. We all imagine, when looking at an object, that we see all there is—all that others see, while in truth we may not see half what some one else sees, though looking at the very same object. This is true physically, mentally and morally. The reason of this is that in one man, a sense or faculty may be developed while in another it may be only partially developed, or entirely dormant. A man sees only what he has the power to see, and this power differs in different men. That which determines the state of any of these faculties or senses is the use we have made of them. Use them properly and they develop; fail to use them and they not only fail to develop, but deteriorate and die. The fish in the Mammoth Cave have lost their eyes simply because they failed to use them.

EIGHTEENTH LECTURE.

Perversion.—All or very nearly all there is wrong, or evil in this world is simply perversion. That is, using a thing in a different way and for a different purpose from what it was intended. The Creator has not given us anything but what we have the power to pervert. Everything in this world has a proper place; was intended for a certain purpose, in its proper place, used as it was intended to be used it is a benefit and a blessing. Out of its proper place, used as it was not intended to be used, it becomes an injury and a curse. This institution is no exception; used as the State intended it to be used, it will become a benefit and a blessing, but you have the power of perverting it and making it injure you. All depends upon the way you use it.

NINETEENTH LECTURE.

Things necessary to reformation.—First:—The knowledge that we are wrong. Second:—An earnest and strong desire and determination to be right. Third:—The consciousness that, no matter how much help we may receive from others, in the last analysis, the work of reformation must be performed by ourselves. No one, not even God himself can reform us against our will, or without the proper use of our own powers.

TWENTIETH LECTURE.

Defective reformation.—Any reformation which pays more attention to expelling the bad, than bringing in the good is defective. Not utterly useless, but seriously defective. True reformation is to do good and by doing good, expelling the bad, and filling its place. Our destiny is not determined by what we hate, but by what we love. To stop loving the wrong, get in love with the right.

TWENTY-FIRST LECTURE.

Defective reformation, which pays more attention to expelling the bad, than to bring in the good, is no guarantee against future degeneracy. Because, first:—It leaves the soul empty; which is an unnatural and abnormal condition. Second:—It leaves the nature unchanged. The nature determines the direction in which we go; environment determines only the rate at which we move. A right nature will advance with a bad environment; a wrong nature will degenerate with a good environment. The hen turns corn into feathers; the hog turns the same corn into bristles, simply because he has a different nature.

TWENTY-SECOND LECTURE.

A life controlled by fear of punishment, versus a life controlled by love of right. First:—There is no moral virtue in the one; there is in the other. A virtuous act must be an act of the spirit, not merely of the body. Law is merely the standard of right; virtue is being in harmony with that standard. Second:—There is no moral power in the one; there is in the other. Fear of punishment never gave any one power to do a daring, noble, heroic deed. But love is the greatest power in the world. Nothing gives a man such power in the world, to do, to dare and to suffer, as love, for the object for which he is working. We must love the good, the right, the true, before we have power to suffer for it.

TWENTY-THIRD LECTURE.

A life resulting from love of right, gives happiness; a life resulting from fear of punishment brings misery. The man who works solely because he has to, is a drudge, a slave, and is miserable. But the man who works because he loves the object for which he is working, is free, and joyous, and every stroke yields him happiness. You must keep the law of the state; you have no choice about that; you must keep it either as a free man, voluntarily, or from fear of punishment, or as a criminal locked up in prison. With one hundred law-abiding citizens against each criminal, there is not one chance in a thousand that any man can live a lawless life in society.

The only choice you have is: Will you keep these laws so as to bring yourself happiness, respect and prosperity, or will you keep them under compulsion, so as to bring you pain, misery and disgrace.

When it is remembered that these lectures average forty-five minutes in length, it will be seen that the above is only the barest hint of what they contained; not even a brief synopsis.

HON. D. E. MYERS, General Superintendent:

Since last report the school sessions have been regularly held on three evenings each week except during the summer vacation.

The chart furnished below gives the details of classes, studies, etc. Each man, as soon after his commitment as practicable, is examined as to capability, assigned to one of the five divisions, and required thereafter to attend. As many of them are ignorant and most of them unacquainted with habits of industry and study, some incentive is necessary to obtain the best results. We have therefore adopted a system of examinations which requires the scholar to secure 75 per cent. in each study, under pen-

alty of loss of marks and deprivation of all reading matter until a successful examination is passed. Care is also taken at recitations to excite the interest of the men and make the lessons as little irksome as possible.

Three instructors are engaged on the work, and with the help of one of the inmates, manage to cover the whole subject, though to do this the A, B and C classes, each miss one night.

It is very gratifying to notice the steady improvement in the men, and I think I can safely say all that could be, has been done.

Class.	No. Pupils.	Monday.	Wednesday.	Friday.
A.	17	Civics. Arithmetic.	History. Arithmetic.	
B.	35	Arithmetic. Writing.		Geography. Writing.
C.			Arithmetic. Writing.	Language. Writing.
D.	30	Language. Writing.	Language. Writing.	Arithmetic.
E.	18	Primary.	Primary.	Primary.
	13	Excused during school hours.		

Tuesday—Ethical Lecture—All attend.

LIBRARY.

The library contains about 900 books, and the eagerness with which they are sought, speaks well for their appreciation. Care has been taken to protect the books against rough usage, by covering each with cotton cloth, but the natural wear and tear will necessitate a renewal of many volumes from time to time. We also should have many more books of reference, as aids in study to men in higher branches.

MILITARY DRILL.

Early this year we inaugurated a morning drill of one hour before regular daily work commenced, enrolling all men whose duties did not require attendance at that time, to the average number of 90. Upton's U. S. Army Tactics were closely followed and the men instructed in the "setting up" exercises and all marching movements. It proved so attractive and helpful, teaching as it does, prompt and implicit obedience, and showing decided improvement in the carriage and bearing of the men, that it was decided to push it further, and one hundred wooden guns were purchased, modelled exactly after the Springfield rifle now in use in the regular army. Work then commenced teaching the men the "Manual of Arms" and after that the "Bayonet Drill," and very commendable results obtained. This work was continued as long as the weather permitted. During the extreme cold weather the new arrivals only are drilled as awkward squads, so all will be in fair shape to resume outside drills early in the spring. The benefits from this drill on the class of men and boys sent here cannot be over estimated, the man going out on parole with head erect, shoulders squared, and a quick, springy step, would not be recognized as the slouchy, shuffling being who arrived fifteen or eighteen months before.

I respectfully beg for Saturday afternoons to be devoted to this purpose in addition to the daily morning drills, using the daily hour (which is necessarily interfered with by other matters) as a squad drill, and Saturday afternoons for complete company drills.

This, with a few equipments necessitating very little expense, will enable us to produce a company that should compare favorably with any in the State.

Very respectfully,

WM. K. TAIT, School Secretary.

HON. D. E. MEYERS, *Supt. State Reformatory:*

Dear Sir: I herewith submit my report as physician for the year ending December 31, 1892. The appended table will show the nature of troubles we have had to treat during the past year. The record is not bad, yet it might be better both in and after leaving this institution. Standing as do you and the honorable board of managers, whom you represent, in the place of parent and guardian to these young men; knowing the deep concern felt for their present and future welfare, I know that you will be interested in what I am about to say, however much we may differ as to ways and means of obtaining results. The intent and purpose of these buildings is to reform; to make over; to suppress evil; to encourage the good; to help these boys in breaking away from bad, unlawful habits and their accompanying bad associations and influences. Such help is needful to the mental, the moral and especially the physical man. We little realize to how great a degree the difference between man and man depends upon their different degrees of physical health. Good health is the most valuable possession these young men have. The State can give them nothing in retnrn for it. Thus the greatest attention should be given to individual hygiene.

While this is not a prison, where vindictive punishment reigns supreme, it is a good ways from being an ideal pleasure resort. Pleasures and habits permitted at the latter place cannot be quoted as authority here. This institution should be a sanitarium in the true sense of the word, and it can hardly be considered an infringement on personal rights to require of inmates here, that which is required at every health station in the land. Each argument against habit, upon the outside is multiplied by ten (10), when urged for boys in confinement, and your honorable board can have no greater responsibility than that of using their best judgment in assisting these young wards in every effort to overcome evil habits and appetites. There is a painful monotony in the answers to questions at the examination upon entering the Reformatory. Do you use tobacco? Yes! You are almost certain that he uses liquor. Do you use tobacco? No! You are almost certain that he does not use liquors. And you are equally certain that the young man who uses neither when entering here, will at his discharge not become addicted to the use of tobacco and likely to be followed later by its twin brother, liquor.

Can the State give an adequate return for this almost compulsatory habit?

The man in confinement, no society, no variety, a painful sameness from day to day, indulges a bad habit to the extreme degree. In place of chewing as upon the outside, with some degree of moderation, he eats all the tobacco he can get. This habit, always injurious to the extent of indulgence, and the physical stamina of individuals, is especially injurious

here for many reasons. It is the bending of the twig which is to become a tree. Now or never. The dietary will not allow of such a waste. The majority of the boys coming here are tainted, a legacy the result of liquor, tobacco and licentiousness in the parent. It is as natural for them to commit crime under great provocation and temptation as for a consumptive to contract a cold, a dyspeptic to have indigestion, or a rheumatic to have swollen joints. We are slowly learning that there are as many phases of "mental misfits" as of physical deformities. The dark thread of insanity, mental unbalance, is often found in these cases, everything tending to derange assimilation, tells with a terrible certainty upon the mental faculties. Such cases bear confinement badly at the best, and can be kept a length of time only by careful watching. Twice during the past year have we been hoodwinked by two professional go crazy men. Here I would say that some other method of punishment than solitary confinement must be adopted for these men. A suitable place and means should be had for disciplining such cases, shutting off their nourishment, putting them by themselves, with nothing to see, do or think outside themselves, as in confinement, quickly brings about the melancholic condition they so much desire, so that they may be transferred to an insane hospital. Upon a canvass of the inmates some time ago, three-fourths (¾) were desirous of having tobacco shut out of the Reformatory, and all of them expected such to be the case until coming here. Taking the State at its word they had not expected tobacco to be furnished. If any excuse in a prison where the habit has been life-long, even this does not apply here where habits are but forming Their life is past, the wreck only remaining; here the boat is but launched, and who shall tell how successful the voyage until the ship comes to anchor and the cargo has been invoiced. I feel that it has been but the press of business, seemingly more important, that has kept the board from prohibiting the use of tobacco by inmates and by officers while on duty.

One thing further as to the diet. Many come to us suffering from catarrhal affections, showing an hereditary tendency to consumption and allied diseases; stone work, any indoor work, creating dust aggravates this tendency. To these cases as well as those of mental obliquity nothing in the way of nourishment is so necessary as milk and oil in some form, fat in some form approaches the nearest to a panacea both as a preventative and cure of these tendencies. The drink furnished under the title of coffee, being without milk or sugar and containing nothing in itself to recommend, is unwholesome and unpalatable and injurious; containing no nutriments; upsets the stomach; constipates the bowels; causes headache; palpitation and deranged assimilation, laying a foundation for all manner of rheumatic manifestations and ill health. The money expended for the worse than needeless and useless tobacco and coffee should be invested as fast as possible in cows. The bread going into swill barrels should be toasted ground and boiled with milk and given as often as supply will warrant. Roasted peas or corn may be used with or in place of bread; here is a drink cheap, wholesome, palatable and nutritious. When a boy is sick, a few dishes into which milk largely enters, prepared as by mother's hand, will help to clean the heart and strengthen the character more than a tract or sermon. Cows are cheap. Milk is cheaper and better than meat, in fact is the cheapest and best food when pasturage, hay and help are as abundant as here. Our boys

lack color, lack energy and vitality and are far from as well nourshed as they may be when changes suggested are made. The abundant supply of water and ventilation for which we have waited so long I trust may come before another year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. STONE,

Reformatory Physician.

Table giving diseases of inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory, treated during year ending December 31st, 1892.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Boils	1	2	1	5	2	1	4	1	3	6	1	....	27
Billiousness	2	...	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6
Constipation	8	3	3	8	10	10	11	11	8	6	11	7	96
Catarrh	4	....	1	4	....	2	2	2	1	6	3	5	30
Colic	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4
Cold	13	8	9	2	2	4	11	2	3	8	17	19	98
Chapped hands and face	7	4	2	1	....	5	2	2	1	4	8	6	42
Diarrhoea	4	1	1	1	1	.	2	8	10	6	3	5	42
Dyspepsia	....	2	4	3	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	15
Emissions	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	12
Eyes weak	3	1	2	2	....	1	7	2	....	3	1	5	27
Eyes injured	2	1	....	2	....	2	4	2	3	1	....	6	23
Ear ache	....	....	4	2	..	1	2	..	....	1	3	1	14
Eczeme	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	...	11
Felon	....	2	1	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	5
Heart trouble	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	2	2	10
Head ache	1	2	8	5	4	8	7	4	4	10	2	5	60
Insanity	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
Itch	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4
Insomnia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3
La Grippe	44	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	48
Lameness	5	8	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	10	48
Neuralgia	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Piles	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	8
Pain in side	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	6	....	3	1	4	31
Rheumatism	5	3	5	4	5	4	2	....	8	2	9	4	51
Rectal trouble	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sore throat	4	2	1	1	....	1	3	1	2	3	9	8	35
Stomach trouble	4	4	2	7	5	4	4	3	4	6	6	14	63
Sore chest	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	5	22
Sore mouth	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	5
Sore lungs	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4
Syphilis	1	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	1	....	....	....	19
Sweating feet	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	1	1	1	10
Skin disease	1	....	2	..	1	....	2	....	1	1	2	1	11
Tooth ache	....	2	6	1	2	4	4	3	3	4	5	2	36
Tonsilitis	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Truss fitted	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Urinary trouble	....	2	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	1	3	3	14
Wounds dressed	7	6	5	3	4	8	6	10	13	9	3	11	85
	123	68	81	70	54	74	92	71	79	88	99	134	1033

FINANCIAL TABLES.

Statement of "Building Fund," Minnesota State Reformatory, showing Appropriations and Expenditures to December 31st, 1892.

Appropriations.

August 1st, 1887	$50,000.00
August 1st, 1888	50,000.00
April 12, 1889, available April 1st, 1890	33,000.00
November 20, 1889, available April 1st, 1891	33,000.00
Receipts from sale of stone, sent to State Auditor, 1891	11,526.19
Receipts from sale of stone, sent to State Auditor, 1892	3,686.07
Receipts from sale of stone on hand	4,482.28
	$185,694.54

Expenditures.

	To Dec. 31, 1890.	1891.	1892.	Totals.
Attendance	$4,652.08			$4,652.08
Fuel	101.15	1.75		102.90
Light	1.65			1.65
Freight and transportation	15.45			15.45
Postage and telegraph	25.83			25.83
Books, stationery and printing	261.02		$17.45	278.47
Household supplies	11.50	2.50	7.40	21.40
Furniture and upholstery	157.05			157.05
Building, repairs, etc	142,603.96	3,598.85	11,159.86	157,362.67
Tools and machinery	4,411.83	470.05	67.74	4,949.62
Farm, garden, stock, grounds	10,356.88	167.25	51.69	10,575.82
Expenses not classified	4,008.19			4,008.19
Total	$166,606.59	$4,240.40	$11,304.14	$182,151.18
Balance unexpended				$3,543.41

Statement of "Current Expense Fund" Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1892:

Appropriations.

Unexpended Jan. 1, 1892	$23,357.35	
Appropriation Aug. 1, 1892	41,000.00	
Received from sale of produce sent to State Auditor	208.25	
Received sale of produce on hand	1,050.87	
		$65,616.47

Expenditures.

Expense for year classified elsewhere	44,066.68
Balance unexpended	$21,549.79

Statement of "Extraordinary Improvements and Repairs Fund," Minnesota State Reformatoiy, showing appropriations and expenditures to December 31, 1892.

Appropriations.

August 1, 1890	$750.00	
August 1, 1891	750.00	
August 1, 1892	750.00	$2,250.00

Expenditures.

	1890	1891	1892	
Household supplies	$.....	$.....	$9.25	
Furniture and upholstery	.....	8.92	.....	
Building repairs, etc	851.89	174.23	404.47	
Tools and machinery	.....	60	46.06	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	.....	.....	1.00	
Totals	$851.89	$183.75	$460.78	$1,496.42
Balance unexpended				$753.58

Statement of "garden seed fund," Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures to December 31st, 1892.

Appropriation April 21st, 1891 ..... $5,000.00

Expenditures.

	1891.	1892.	
Fuel		$270.63	
Frieght and transportation		13.79	
Household supplies		75	
Buildiing expense	$58.45	1,187.47	
Tools and machienry		627.62	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,725.49	619.55	
	$1,783.94	$2,719.81	$4,503.75
			$496.25

Statement of miscellaneous funds, Minnesota State Reformatory, showing appropriations and expenditures to Dec. 31, 1892.

ESTABLISHING TAILOR SHOP.

Receipts.

Appropriations April, 21, 1891	$500.00	$500.00

Expenditures.

For sewing and knitting machines, 1891	$356.30	
For sewing machine and supplies, 1892	116.43	
		472.75
Balance unexpended		$27.27

FARM AND STOCK.

Receipts.

Appropriations April 21, 1891	$1,000.00	$1,000.00

Expenditures.

For stock and machinery, 1891	$973.70	
For stock and machinery, 1892	20.00	
		$993.70
Balance unexpended		$6.30

LIBRARY.

Receipts.

Appropriations Apri 21, 1891	$1,000.00	$1,000.00

Expenditures.

For books and book cases, 1891	$737.59	
For books, 1892	64.18	
		$801.77
Balance unexpended		$198.23

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Receipts.

Appropriations April 21,1891	$2,000.00	$2,000.00

Expenditures.

For plant, 1891	$10.40	
For extra lamps, 1892	1,987.54	
		$1,997.94
Balance unexpended		$2.06

ROTARY OVEN.

Receipts.

Appropriation April 21, 1891	$1,000.00	$1,000.00

Disbursements.

Paid for advertisement for bids	$4.35	
		$4.35
Balance unexpended		$995.65

Statement of miscellaneous receipts of the Minnesota State Reformatory, showing receipts and disbursements for fiscal year ending December 31st, 1892:

Receipts.

From sale of stone report March 23d, 1892	$2,172.15	
From sale of produce report March 23d, 1892	201.78	
From sale of stone report July 13th, 1892	1,513.92	
From sale of produce report July 13th, 1892	6.47	
From sale of stone on hand in bank	4,482.28	
From sale of produce on hand in bank	1,050.87	
		$9.427.47

Disbursements.

March 23d, 1892, check sent State Auditor	$2,373.93	
July 13th, 1892, check sent State Auditor	1,520.39	
		$3,894.33
Balance with First National Bank Treasurer		$5,533.15

Table showing receipts and disbursements Inmates' Deposit Fund for fiscal year ending December 31, 1892.

Months.	Receipts.					Disbursements.			
	Balance on hand at beginning of year.	From friends of inmates.	From inmates.	From earnings.	Totals.	Paid friends of inmates.	Paid to inmates.	P'd for books, papers and toilet articles.	Balance on hand at end of month.
January	$3,805.59		$5.00	$293.01	$4,103.60		$255.35	$42.58	$3,805.67
February	3,805.67			329.67	4,135.34	$15.00	388.90	40.80	3,690.64
March	3,690.64		7.42	340.00	4,038.06	22.03	246.53	37.66	3,731.84
April	3,731.84		9.98	293.39	4,035.21		246.22	45.23	3,743.76
May	3,743.76		8.51	215.11	3,967.38	20.00	202.77	119.17	3,625.44
June	3,625.44		32.55	358.27	4,016.26	10.00	225.56	52.63	3,728.07
July	3,728 07		28.45	291.49	4,048.01	17.31	303.36	44.96	3,682.38
August	3,682.38	$269.91	9.80	109.02	4,071.11	255.00	310.03	48.14	3,457.94
September	3,457.94			236.22	3,694.16	12.00	280.05	8.02	3,394 09
October	3,394.09	2.40	9.82	305.29	3,711.60	10.00	268 40	60.66	3,371.54
November	3,371.54		3.35	289.75	3,664.64	15.00	146.31	5.35	3,497.98
December	3,497 98		3.15	249.97	3,751.10	10.00	202.45	204.01	3,334.64

Classified Statement of Current Expenses of the Minnesota State Reformatory, for the year ending December 31, 1892

	Attendance.	Food.	Clothing and bedding.	Laundry supplies.	Fuel.	Lights.	Medical supplies.	Freight and transportation.	Postage and telegraph.	Books, stationery and printing.	Amusements and instructions.	Household supplies.	Furniture and upholstering.	Building repairs, etc.	Tools and machinery.	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.	Expenses not classified.	Industrial training expenses.	
Jan....	1,569.74	$464.84	$289.60	.....	$792.72	$8.62	$50.56	$144.87	$13.28	$20.30	$27.38	$33.66	.....	$8.42	$74.45	$2 90	$3.90	$573.01	$4,078.25
Feb....	1,546.99	471.43	319.60	.....	587.71	14.30	21.11	110.50	5.29	12.45	35.89	32.03	.....	23.70	206.24	11.89	61.39	622.67	4,083.19
March.	1.460.66	523.10	108.62	.....	480.59	19.50	28.44	119.56	61.24	23.70	23.11	22.33	$15.00	.68	241.90	35.20	54.25	345.55	3,563.43
April..	1,435.10	590.68	120.68	.....	809.48	15.47	13.40	22.30	13.75	9.00	2.46	54.84	.....	2.22	148.67	15.23	104.72	293 39	3,651.89
May...	1.486.99	469.33	437.53	.....	295.91	8.00	4.20	333.50	54.39	50.79	21.27	25.05	.....	.....	35.24	1.60	9.12	215.11	3,448.04
June .	1,494.06	426.86	201.11	.....	183.65	13.00	14.24	254.49	13.47	9.50	.....	46.22	.....	.45	•114.39	14.01	251.42	358.27	3,395.14
July ..	1,520.26	338.55	52.76	6.50	389.41	13.00	7.47	38.67	13.75	45.55	6.95	110.90	.....	.20	48.92	9.60	50.09	291.49	2,943.96
Aug...	1.513.10	558.38	506.88	.....	271.86	20.45	10.33	59.32	56.83	28.55	.....	22.17	.....	.....	40.84	.80	60.04	109.02	3 260.57
Sept..	1,550.92	636.37	634.46	.....	30.01	44.40	21.72	101.41	11.11	19.07	55.06	55.05	.....	2 75	126.44	3 00	109.08	236.22	3,635.06
Oct....	1.536.22	517.55	105.14	6.66	46.05	17.63	15.17	124 06	27.18	27.00	24.90	108 60	.....	3.86	75.68	30.63	264.78	305.29	3,236.40
Nov ...	1,591.55	484.51	449.69	.....	873.02	15.50	13.84	142.35	50.02	20.32	20.95	49.30	.....	1.96	79.35	10 50	100.00	290.25	4,193.11
Dec ..	1.568.24	501.19	524.58	145.00	929.28	13.00	7.47	325.03	8.94	37.50	.....	140.54	.....	.55	104.12	20.59	1.12	249.97	4,598.12
	18,273.83	$5,982.89	$3,750.66	$158.16	$5,689.69	$202 87	$207.95	$1,776.96	$331.25	$303.73	$215.96	$700.69	$15.00	$44.79	$1,296.24	$155.95	$1,069.82	$3,890.24	$44,066.68

Classified statement of current expense fund, Minnesota State Reformatory from January 1, 1892, to December 31, 1892, showing cost per capita:

Classification.	Cost.	Per Capita.
Attendance	$18,273.83	$145.84
Food	5,982.89	47.66
Clothing and bedding	3,750.66	29.93
Laundry supplies	158.16	1.25
Fuel	5,689.69	45.40
Lights	202.87	1.61
Medical supplies	207.95	1.66
Freight and transportation	1,776.96	14.18
Postage and Telegraphy	331.25	2.64
Books, stationery and printing	303.73	2.45
Amusements and instructions	215.96	1.72
Household supplies	700.69	5.75
Furniture and upholstering	15.00	.12
Building, repairs, etc.	44.79	.35
Tools and machinery	1,296.24	10.34
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	155.95	1.24
Expenses not classified	1,069.82	8.54
Industrial training expenses	3,890.24	31.12
Totals	$44,066.68	$351.80
Miscellaneous receipts	$9,427.47	$75.19
Net cost	$34,639.19	$276.61

Comparative statement showing cost per capita of inmates Minnesota State Reformatory, for the last three years, ending December 31st, 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Attendance	$151.78	$143.14	$145.84
Food	73.17	57.28	47.66
Clothing and bedding	32.49	38.84	29.93
Laundry supplies	2.15	3.43	1.25
Fuel	29.54	33.10	45.40
Light	4.42	4.45	1.61
Medical supplies	2.38	1.31	1.66
Freight and transportation	9.82	11.47	14.18
Postage and telegraphy	3.37	4.33	2.64
Books, stationery and printing	6.66	3.95	2.45
Amusement and instruction	.09	1.84	1.72
Household supplies	5.92	5.17	5.75
Furniture and upholstery	.93	.90	.12
Building repairs, etc	5.05	1.76	.35
Tools and machinery	20.36	11.02	10.34
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	6.99	2.25	1.24
Expenses not classified	7.88	8.36	8.54
Industrial training expenses	58.78	59.46	31.12
Totals	$421.78	$392.06	$351.80

Table showing the monthly cost of food consumed at the Minnesota State Reformatory, also cost per capita, per day, including farm products raised on farm, charged at market value, for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1892.

1892.	OFFICERS.			INMATES.		
MONTH.	Cost.	Average No.	Average cost per capita per day.	Cost.	Average No.	Average cost per capita per day.
January	$222.11	31.5	$ .227	$367.49	129.3	$ .081
February	234.65	31.2	.261	245.84	127.7	.066
March	245.18	31.6	.25	355.27	123.4	.092
April	219.29	31.6	.234	319.20	122.2	.086
May	240 26	31.5	.246	374.78	123.9	.097
June	258.09	31.5	.273	355.35	133.5	.081
July	311.15	31.5	.318	403.25	132.3	.098
August	282.68	31.5	.289	408.53	123.7	.106
September	277.75	32	.282	389.74	119.4	.108
October	285.05	34	.211	368.98	112.5	.096
November	290.44	34.3	.282	378.49	125.6	.097
December	280.62	32	.282	380.63	131	.093

Average cost of feeding officers per day, per capita ..... .263

Average cost of feeding inmates per day, per capita ..... .091

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statement showing the number of inmates in the Minnesota State Reformatory, received, paroled, etc., for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1892.

Month.	RECEIVED.								DISCHARGED.										Number on hand at end of month.		Largest number during the month.	Smallest number during the month	Average.
	From district courts.		Paroled returned.	Returned from insane hospital.	Returned from state prison.	Paroled men temporarily returned for work.	Total in.		Paroled by board.		Discharged by Board.	Expiration of sentence.	Pardoned by Governor.		Transferred to prison.	Transferred to insane hospital.	Release of paroled, returned for want of work.	Total out.					
1892.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	M	F.					
January	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	...	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	6	....	129	1	131	127	129.3
February	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	....	8	....	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	8	....	126	1	130	126	127.7
March	7	....	2	.....	....	.....	9	....	7	....	...	1	.....	....	....	1	.....	9	...	126	1	127	121	123.4
April	5	....	1	.....	....	.....	6	....	8	....	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	10	....	122	1	128	118	122.2
May	13	1	.....	.....	...	1	14	1	3	....	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	5	....	131	2	133	120	129.9
June	15	....	1	.....	...	.....	16	....	5	....	1	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	7	1	140	1	140	130	133.5
July	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	9	1	...	..	3	....	....	.....	1	13	1	128	1	141	128	132.3
August	2	....	...	.....	....	.....	2	....	6	....	1	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	7	1	123	....	129	122	123.7
September	2	...	1	.....	....	1	4	....	6	....	....	....	1	....	...	2	1	10	....	117	....	124	115	119.4
October	10	....	.....	1	....	.....	11	....	10	....	...	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	11	....	117	....	117	108	112.5
November	16	....	1	.....	....	.....	17	....	5	....	...	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	6	....	128	....	129	117	125.6
December	24	....	2	.....	....	.....	26	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	8	....	146	....	146	125	131.0
Totals	104	2	8	1	1	2	115	3	86	1	8	3	8	1	1	3	2	100	3	.....	....	.....	.....	125.3

Table showing counties from which inmates were sentenced, present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892:

Counties.	Present Jan. 1, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Blue Earth	2			2	2	
Brown	1	2		3	2	1
Becker		3	1	4	1	3
Carlton	5	3	1	9	4	5
Chisago	1			1	1	
Chippewa	4		1	5	3	2
Clay	3	1		4	2	2
Crow Wing	1			1	1	
Cottonwood	4			4	4	
Dakota	2	1		3	2	1
Douglas		1		1	1	
Dodge	2	1		3	2	1
Freeborn		2		2	1	1
Faribault	3			3	1	2
Goodhue		2		2	1	1
Hennepin	33	19	4	56	26	30
Isanti		1		1		1
Kandiyohi	1	1		2	1	1
Meeker	1			1		1
Morrison	1	1		2		2
Nicollet	1			1	1	
Nobles		1		1		1
Olmsted	1	5		6	2	4
Otter Tail	5			5	4	1
Polk	3	4		7	1	6
Ramsey	22	36	1	59	16	43
Redwood	1			1		1
Rice	3	1		4	3	1
Sibley	1			1		1
Scott		1		1		1
St. Louis	14	5		19	5	14
Steele		1		1		1
Stearns	8	4	1	13	6	7
Todd		1		1		1
Wabasha	2	1		3	1	2
Winona	5	7		12	5	7
Waseca		1		1		1
Yellow Medicine	1			1	1	
Totals	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing crimes committed by prisoners of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892.

CRIMES.	Present Jan'y 31st, 1892.	Received From courts.	Returned f'm parole and insane hosp.	Total In.	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Present Dec. 31st, 1892.
Arson	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arson in 3rd degree	2	.....	1	3	2	1
Assault in 1st degree	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Assault in 2d degree	7	7	2	16	7	9
Attempt to commit larceny	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Attempt to commit rape	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Attempt to carnally know and abuse a child under the age of ten years	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Burglary 2d degree	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burglary in 3rd degree	15	7	1	23	13	10
Carnally know and abuse a child under the age of ten years	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Carnally know and abuse a child under the age of 16 years	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Criminally receiving goods stolen	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Escape	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Forgery 2d degree	8	17	1	26	8	18
Forgery 3rd degree	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Grand larceny 1st deg	10	10	.....	20	4	16
Grand larceny 2d deg	70	51	4	125	51	74
Indecent assault	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Manslaughter 1st deg	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
Manslaughter 2d deg	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Obstruction on railroad	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perjury	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Receiving property in false character	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Robbery in 1st degree	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Robbery in 2d degree	2	4	.....	6	3	3
Robbery in 3rd degree	1	.....	.....	1	1	
Robbing U. S. mail	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Seduction under promise of marriage	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Uttering forged instru	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Violating postal law	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	131	108	9	248	102	146

Table showing occupation of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892:

	Present January 1st, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Agent	1			1	1	
Barber	3	1	1	5	3	2
Bookbinder		1		1		1
Brushmaker		1		1		1
Brakeman	2			2		2
Boxmaker		1		1		1
Bookkeeper	1	1		2	1	1
Butcher	3			3	3	
Baker	1			1	1	
Blacksmith	2			2	2	
Blacksmith's helper	1			1		1
Brickmason	1			1	1	
Boilermaker	1			1	1	
Boilermaker apprentice	1		1	2	1	1
Bootblack	1			1		1
Carpenter	6	1		7	5	2
Candymaker		1		1		1
Cornicemaker	1			1		1
Collar stitcher		1		1		1
Cigarmaker	1	2		3	1	2
Clerk	4	4		8	3	5
Common laborer	20	25	1	46	13	33
Cook	2	1		3	2	1
Cook, second	1	1		2	1	1
Cooper	1	2		3		3
Drummer		3		3		3
Druggist	2			2	1	1
Domestic		1		1	1	
Engineer	1	1		2		2
Electric engineer		1		1		1
Engineer, second	1			1	1	
Farm hand	20	12	1	33	16	17
Fireman	2	2		4	1	3
Florist	1	1		2	1	1
Gasfitter		1		1		1
Horseshoer		1		1		1
Housekeeper		1		1	1	
Lawyer	1			1	1	
Lumber scaler		1		1		1
Machinist	2			2	1	1
Marble cutter	1			1	1	
Moulder		2		2		2
Mill hand		1		1		1
Musician	1			1		1
Newspaper man	1			1	1	
No occupation	7			7	7	
Paperhanger	1			1	1	
Painter	2	1		3	1	2
Painter's helper	1			1		1
Pressfeeder	2			2	2	
Pressman	1			1	1	
Printer	4	7	2	13	6	7
Plumber	1	1		2		2
Plumber's helper		1		1		1

	Present January 1st, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Porter	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Pumps and drills	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Plasterer	1	6	.....	7	1	6
Railroadman	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	2	2	.....	4	1	3
Shoelaster	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Sailor	1	2	1	3	1	3
Steamfitter	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Shingleweaver	1	1	1	3	1	2
Shipping clerk	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Switchman	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Ship carpenter	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tailor	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
Tinsmith	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Teamster	1	1	.....	2	1	1
Telegraph operator	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Turner	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Walter	7	4	1	12	3	9
Woodworker	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Weaver	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Upholsterer	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hack driver	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	131	106	9	246	100	146

Note: None of the inmates of the above table are skilled workmen. Most of them have only worked at the occupation given a short time. The per cent. of men who are proficient in any trade when they came here is very small.

Table showing age of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892.

Age.	Present January 31st, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardoned and paroled.	Present Dec. 31st, 1892.
Sixteen	4	4	.....	8	2	6
Seventeen	11	9	1	21	10	11
Eighteen	20	10	2	32	16	16
Nineteen	16	15	1	32	11	21
Twenty	12	12	1	25	12	13
Twenty-one	14	11	.....	25	10	15
Twenty-two	9	6	.....	15	10	5
Twenty-three	11	11	.....	22	5	17
Twenty-four	7	5	1	13	4	9
Twenty-five	8	8	1	17	5	12
Twenty-six	5	6	1	12	6	6
Twenty-seven	3	5	.....	8	1	7
Twenty-eight	4	2	1	7	2	5
Twenty-nine	4	1	.....	5	3	2
Thirty	3	.....	.....	3	2	1
Thirty-one	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing the height of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892.

	Present January 1st, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Five foot	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Four foot four	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Four foot nine	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Five foot one	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Five foot two	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Five foot three	3	5	1	9	2	7
Five foot four	12	7	.....	19	7	12
Five foot five	7	15	.....	22	4	18
Five foot six	23	7	3	33	19	14
Five foot seven	16	15	1	32	8	24
Five foot eight	27	13	.....	40	22	18
Five foot nine	17	7	2	26	16	10
Five foot ten	13	19	2	34	13	21
Five foot eleven	9	7	.....	16	3	13
Six foot	1	3	.....	4	.....	4
Six foot two	2	1	.....	3	2	1
Totals	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing nationality of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year; also number present December 31st, 1892.

	Present January 31st, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
American	35	34	.....	69	31	38
Austrian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemian	.....	3	.....	3	1	2
Canadian	1	1	.....	2	1	1
Chippewa (half breed).	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Dane	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
English	5	5	.....	10	4	6
French	6	9	1	16	5	11
French-Canadian	3	.....	2	5	3	2
Finlander	1	2	.....	3	1	2
German	23	14	.....	37	13	24
Hungarian	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Irish	31	18	3	52	26	26
Irish-American	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Jew	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Norwegian	8	5	1	14	5	9
Negro	3	1	2	6	.....	6
Pennsylvania Dutch	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotch	3	2	.....	5	2	3
Scotch-Irish	2	1	.....	3	1	2
Swiss	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Swede	2	4	.....	6	2	4
Swede and German	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Spaniard	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Scandinavian	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing nativity of inmates of Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31, 1892.

Nativity.	Present July 31, 1892	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole & Insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged, pardoned and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
African		1		1	1	
Austrian	1			1	1	
American		3		3		3
Bohemian		3		3		3
Cuba	1			1	1	
Canada	5	4	2	11	6	5
California		1		1		1
Denmark		1		1		1
England	2	1		3	2	1
France		3		3		3
Finlander		2		2		2
Germany	8	4		12	6	6
Hungary		1		1		1
Illinois	8	5		13	6	7
Iowa	6	3		9	4	5
Indiana		2		2		2
Ireland	3	4		7	4	3
Kentucky	1	3		4		4
Massachusetts	1	1	2	4	2	2
Michigan	7	4	1	12	3	9
Maine	2			2	2	
Maryland		2		2		2
Missouri	1	3		4	1	3
Minnesota	38	22	2	62	30	32
New York	9	5		14	6	8
New Jersey		5		5		5
Norway	7	4	1	12	5	7
Ohio	4	1		5	3	2
Pennsylvania	7	3		10	3	7
Rhode Island	1			1	1	
Switzerland	1			1	1	
Sweden	1	3		4	1	3
Scotland	1	1		2	1	1
Texas		1		1		1
Unknown		1		1		1
Virginia	1	1		2		2
Wisconsin	15	8	1	24	10	14
	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing education and number of years attended school, of the nmate of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present Jan. 1, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year also number present Dec. 31, 1892.

	Present Jan. 1, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd fron parole & insane hospital.	Total in.	Discharged, pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Can read and write....	75	42	7	124	55	69
Common school.....	34	32	2	68	33	35
High school.....	7	8	.....	15	6	9
Foreign school.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Illiterate.....	11	6	.....	17	4	13
Poor.....	1	11	.....	12	1	11
University graduate...	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
Total.....	131	106	9	246	100	146
Attended School.						
Not at all..... ...	7	11	1	19	3	16
Four months.....	1	....	.....	1	.....	1
One year.....	5	4	.....	9	4	5
Two years.....	15	14	1	30	12	18
Three years...	22	11	1	34	16	18
Four years.....	17	13	2	32	12	20
Five years	7	13	.....	20	5	15
Six years.....	14	13	1	28	13	15
Seven years.....	10	9	1	20	8	12
Eight years.....	16	8	2	26	11	15
Nine years.....	2	4	.....	6	3	3
Ten years.....	6	5	.....	11	5	6
Eleven years.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Twelve years.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	1
Fourteen years.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Fifteen years.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Total.....	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing the religious belief, habits, etc., of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31, 1892

	Present Jan. 1st. 1892.	Receiv'd from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disc'g'd. pa'doned and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1892.
Advent	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Baptists	6	.....	.....	6	4	2
Catholics	51	35	4	90	41	49
Christian	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Congregationalists	3	2	.....	5	3	2
Episcopal	.....	3	.....	3	1	2
Lutheran	18	9	1	28	11	17
Methodist	16	5	.....	21	12	9
No Religion	28	46	3	77	23	54
Presbyterian	7	4	1	12	3	9
United Brethern	1	1	.....	1	1	1
	131	106	9	246	100	146
Habits.						
Bad	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Good	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7
Temperate	52	48	3	103	40	63
Intemperate	79	49	6	134	59	75
	131	106	9	246	100	146
Conjugal.						
Married	9	7	1	17	6	11
Single	121	99	8	228	93	135
Widower	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	131	106	9	246	100	146
Children.						
None	124	103	9	236	94	142
One	4	.....	.....	4	3	1
Two	2	1	.....	3	2	1
Three	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Four	1	1	.....	2	1	1
	131	106	9	246	100	146

Table showing occupation of father of the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory. Present January 1, 1892, received, paroled, men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31, 1892.

	Present Jan'ry 1, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and paroled.	Present Dec. 31, 1891.
Attorney	1			1	1	
Blacksmith	6	1	1	8	4	4
Baker		1		1		1
Bricklayer	2	1		3	2	1
Brickmason	1			1		1
Butcher	1			1		1
Capt. U. S. N	1			1	1	
Carpenter	6	3		9	5	4
Car inspector		2		2		2
Chief of police	1			1	1	
Carriage maker		1		1		1
Clerk	1			1		1
Cigar packer		1		1		1
Clothier	1			1	1	
Commercial traveler		1		1	1	
Common laborer	12	6	3	21	6	15
Collar cutter		1		1		1
Contractor	2	1		3	2	1
Cook		1		1		1
Cooper	3			3	1	2
Engineer		2		2		2
Farmer	30	10	2	42	24	18
Firemen		1		1	1	
Florist	1			1		1
Grocer		1		1	1	
Gunsmith	1			1	1	
Invalid		1		1		1
Hostler	1	4		5	4	1
Employment bureau		1		1		1
Jeweler	1			1	1	
Janitor		1		1	1	
Lawyer		2		2		2
Lumberman	1	1		2	2	
Machinist	3	1		4	1	3
Manufacturer		1		1		1
U. S. Army	1			1		1
Veterinary surgeon	1			1	1	
Miller	1	3		4	2	2
Merchant		1		1	1	
Milkman	1			1	1	
Machinest		1		1		1
Mason	1			1		1
Not known	20	32	1	53	25	38
Painter	2	3		5	1	4
Printer	1			1	1	
Plasterer	1			1	1	
Pop manufacturer	1			1	1	
Policeman	1			1		1
Physician	1			1		1
Raftsman	1			1	1	
Railroad man		1		1		1
Rag peddler	1			1		1
Railroad conductor		1		1		1
Retired	1	1		2	1	1
River pilot		1		1		1

	Present Jan'ry 1, 1892.	Received from courts.	Return'd from parole and insane hospital.	Total in.	Disch'g'd pardon'd and parole.	Present Dec. 31, 1891.
Rope splicer	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Saloonkeeper	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Storekeeper	3	3	.....	6	3	3
School teacher	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Stockman	.....	2	.....	2	1	1
Stone contractor	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spinner	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Stone mason	4	1	1	6	3	3
Ship carpenter	1	1	.....	2	.....	2
Shoemaker	3	3	.....	6	1	5
Tailor	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

Table showing the parental relations, parents pecuniary conditions of inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, present January 1st, 1892, received, paroled men returned, total and discharged during the year, also number present December 31st, 1892.

	Present January 1st 1892.	Received from courts.	Returned from parole and Insane Lospital.	Total in.	Discharged pardoned and paroled	Present Dec. 31st, 1892.
	Mother.					
Living	100	73	4	178	62	116
Dead	31	33	5	68	38	40
	131	106	9	246	100	146
	Father.					
Living	86	68	6	160	68	92
Dead	43	38	3	84	32	52
Unknown	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	131	106	9	246	100	146
Pecuniary Condition.						
Comfortable	49	20	2	71	42	29
Well-to-do	14	3	1	18	12	6
Poor	60	51	5	116	36	80
Unknown	8	32	1	41	10	31
	131	106	9	246	100	146

Detailed statement of days of labor performed by the inmates of the Minnesota State Reformatory, for the year ending December 31, 1892.

MONTH.	Quarry.	Blacksmith shop.	Kitchen.	Tailor shop and laundry.	Cell house and warden house.	Office and store.	Runners.	Farm and garden.	Boiler h'use and engine room.	Improvements farm and roads.	New buildings.	Normals'h'l contract.	Contr. work	Miscellaneous.	Idle.	Sick.	Solitary.	Total.
January	475	142.5	221	206	198	160 5	104.5	.....	160.25	31.5	576.75	496.5	.....	258.5	489.5	479	9.5	4,009
February	522.75	131	241.5	147.25	213.5	166.5	108	22.25	156	53	570.5	483.5	.....	236.75	518.75	120.75	19	3.705
March.....	560	164.5	276.5	253	230.5	187.5	130.5	14.25	151	35.5	594.5	459	.....	249	458.25	59	13	3.826
April.....	542.2	153	257.2	278.4	202.2	151.5	112.5	141.2	163.5	22.5	939.25	41	3.5	160.75	471.3	8.5	18.5	3,667
May.....	471.2	114 1	257	185.4	203.2	143	82	265.2	174.2	134	900 1	1	.....	164.2	719.2	20.2	9	3,843
June.....	665.1	156	251.3	151.5	173.2	134	62.2	551.2	158 2	29.2	991.2	.....	66	104.2	447.7	50	15	4,006
July.....	524.3	142	264.3	164.4	161.2	137.4	53 2	586.1	154	2.2	939.4	1	65	142.2	715	33	18.3	4,103
August...	545 2	157	267	180.2	176	167	54	352.3	155	9	1,055.2	.....	152	119	415.1	8	24	3,836
Septemb'r	498	156	262.2	200 2	172	138.4	38	230	154	.....	1,040.2	.....	148	96.2	411.8	13	23	3,581
October...	462	138.2	266 2	258	179.2	143	26	329.2	173.2	.....	891	....	16	112.2	453.8	23	16	3.487
November	556.5	119	246.5	251.75	156	174	21	185	215.5	.....	1,028.08	.....	6	133	642.67	15	17	3,767
December	674	186	276.5	225	175	206	65.5	7	265	.....	1,327	.. . ...	.....	226	438	24.5	23.5	4,059
Total.. .	6,486.25	1,759.3	3,088.2	2,501.1	2,240	1,902.8	857.4	2,683.7	2,019.85	316.9	10,853.18	1,482	456.5	2.001	6,181.07	853.95	205.8	45,889